



CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1931.

C O N T E N T S.

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P R E F A C E.

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, there is herewith submitted the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions in the City of Aberdeen for the year ended 31st December, 1931.

The population of Aberdeen for 1931, as estimated by the Registrar-General and including the inmates of Woodend Hospital and Kingsseat Mental Hospital, was 168,608, and the statistical rates throughout this Report are based on this figure. The population, as ascertained at the decennial census of 1931, was 167,259, showing an increase of 8,296 as compared with the 1921 census (158,963). Details of the Census Report for 1931 will be incorporated in the 1932 Report.

During the year, the general death-rate was 13.9 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.4 in 1930, and 14.5 in 1929.

The marriage-rate for 1931 was 9.0 as against 9.3 in the preceding year.

The birth-rate was 19.2 in 1931, which rate is 0.5 less than that of the previous year.

The infantile mortality rate throughout Scotland was 82 per 1,000 births in 1931. Among the principal towns in Scotland, Aberdeen appeared fourth on the list with an infantile mortality rate of 90. In the previous year, Aberdeen appeared first, with a mortality rate of 80, which rate was the lowest ever recorded in Aberdeen.

Pneumonia was prevalent during the first four months of the year. The number of cases notified during that period was 388, and the number of deaths was 88, giving a death-rate of 22.7 per cent. In the body of the Report, reference is made to the treatment of certain types of Pneumonia by Felton's serum.

The number of whooping cough cases was also above the average, 797 cases being brought to the knowledge of the Health Department in 1931, as compared with an annual average of 662 during the preceding decennium. The case-mortality in 1931 was under the average, being 3.0 as against 4.9 in the preceding decennium.

A statement as to the Mental Health Services appears in this Report. A separate Report will be issued dealing with the School Medical Services, because the school year ends on 31st July, and is not therefore coincident with the year as dealt with in the general Report.

HARRY J. RAE,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1932.

CITY OF ABERDEEN

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1931.

CHAPTER I.

1. - SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

(1). - Undulant Fever in the North-East of Scotland.

Dr. J. Smith, City Bacteriologist has published a highly valuable paper dealing with the incidence of undulant fever in the North-East of Scotland.

During a period of four years, specimens submitted for the Widal Reaction were also tested for *Brucella abortus* and *Brucella melitensis*. In all, 373 specimens, sent in from cases suffering from various types of "fever", were so tested. Of these, 11 specimens were found to contain agglutinins for *Brucella abortus* in a dilution of 1/100 or more. One of these specimens of serum agglutinated *Brucella abortus* in a dilution of 1/100, but, as the case was not definitely suggestive of infection due to this organism, it was excluded from the series. Thus, 10, or 2.7 per cent. of cases were found to be suffering from a fever due to *Brucella abortus*.

The author gives a brief description of the clinical history and bacteriological findings in connection with these ten cases. The source of infection in each case is discussed in detail and the conclusion arrived at is that the disease is chiefly conveyed through drinking raw milk or eating raw-milk products; in only one instance did the clinical findings indicate that the organism had gained admission through an abrasion of the skin.

(2) Serum Treatment of Pneumonia.

In the Annual Report for 1930, information was given as to the special serum treatment for pneumonia, which was being employed at Woodend Hospital, under the direction of Professor L. Stanley P. Davidson, Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Aberdeen.

Investigations into the efficacy of this serum treatment were carried out and the results have been both satisfactory and also very encouraging. The following circular letter was sent to each general practitioner in the area:-

City Health Department,
4 Albyn Place,
Aberdeen ... 17th November, 1931.

Dear Sir,

PNEUMONIA.

At a meeting held recently in the Medical Research Council Office, London, a discussion took place on the value of the treatment of Lobar Pneumonia with concentrated (Felton) Anti-pneumococcal Serum.

Professor Davidson, who was present at this meeting, tells me that the opinion of all workers who had experience of this form of treatment was unanimously in favour of its clinical value, particularly in cases of Type I. and Type II. Pneumonia, in which treatment is started within three or four days of the onset, and in/



in which adequate doses of serum are given. In view of this finding, the Committee decided to continue the investigation of the value of serum treatment of pneumonia, at certain selected centres, one of which is Woodend Hospital, Aberdeen. Concentrated Pneumococcal Serum is now available for use, and it is hoped that practitioners will send cases of pneumonia to Woodend Hospital as soon after the onset of the disease as possible.

It is recognised that in some cases physical signs may be absent for two or three days, but the importance of early treatment with serum is so great that it is hoped that cases starting with a rigor, pain in the side, or symptoms suggestive of Pneumonia, should be immediately sent to Woodend Hospital. Should the case turn out to be some condition other than Pneumonia, adequate treatment will be given and the patient will be sent home when convalescent.

An explanation to the patient, or the relatives, of the importance of early treatment with serum will do much to gain their consent to enter hospital.

Yours faithfully,

Harry J. Rae,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

In actual practice, every alternate case between the ages of 20 and 60 years was given serum, provided that the patient was admitted within the first five days of illness, and suffered from Type I. or Type II. pneumococcal infection. In most of the serum-treated cases, the condition seemed to be markedly improved after the injection. The crisis usually followed soon after serum administration. The mortality rate was definitely lowered.

Remarkable improvement was noted as a result of serum administration in those cases in whom there existed a previous history of chronic chest illness or of "gassing" during war service.

In order that full benefit may be derived from serum treatment, early diagnosis and prompt treatment are essential.

In 1931, 24 cases of lobar pneumonia were treated with Felton's serum, as compared with 20 in 1930. The treatment of special cases of pneumonia with serum will be continued in 1932.

CHAPTER II.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1929.

(1) Draft Scheme for the Provision of Treatment for Sick Persons.

The following Minutes of the Town Council, dated 19th October, 1931, incorporate the Draft Scheme for the provision of treatment of sick persons, which has received the approval of the Department of Health for Scotland:-

Aberdeen, 14th October, 1931. - Report by the Public Health Committee.

"With reference to the Minutes of the Council, of date 18th May last, the Town Clerk reported that the Department of Health for Scotland had, after certain adjustments, approved of the Draft Scheme under Section 27 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, for the provision for treatment of sick persons by the Council. The Draft Scheme as amended is herewith submitted.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

Hospital Re-organisation Interim Scheme, 1931, made by the Town Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen under Section 27 (1) and (4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

Whereas it is enacted by sub-section (1) of Section 27 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, that it shall be competent for the County Council of a County or the Town Council of a large Burgh to submit for the approval of the Department of Health for Scotland a scheme for the re-organisation of the hospital facilities at the disposal of the Council with a view to the provision of treatment for sick persons residing within their area;

And Whereas it is enacted by sub-section (4) of the said section that where a scheme has been approved by the Department of Health it shall be lawful for the County Council or Town Council in accordance with the scheme as approved to provide, furnish and maintain for the accommodation of sick persons residing within their area, hospitals, temporary or permanent, and houses of reception for convalescents, and for that purpose to do such things as are provided in the said sub-section;

And Whereas the Town Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen, having reviewed the hospital facilities at their disposal whether provided under the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1845, the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, or otherwise, have resolved to re-organise the facilities provided at the hospitals and other institutions after mentioned with a view to the provision of treatment for sick persons therein;

And Whereas the Corporation of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary are at present in process of erecting new Infirmary buildings, which will take several years to complete, and it is desirable to frame a provisional scheme for the transition period and thereafter to submit a new scheme when the Corporation of the Royal Infirmary are in a position to provide the additional accommodation contemplated;

Now Therefore the Town Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen hereby make the interim scheme following:-

Title.

1.- This Scheme may be cited as the "Aberdeen Town Council Hospitals Re-organisation Interim Scheme, 1931."

Definitions.

2.- "Council" means the Town Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen.

Other words and expressions have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

Application of Interpretation Act, 1889.

3.- The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this scheme as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Commencement.

4.- This scheme shall be deemed to have had effect as from the sixteenth day of May, Nineteen hundred and thirty.

Hospital Facilities for the Purpose of the Scheme.

5.- Subject to the provisions of the said Section 27 and of this scheme, the Council may provide, furnish, and maintain for the accommodation of sick persons residing within the area of the Council the following institutions so far as the same are not required for the discharge by the Council of any statutory/

statutory duty to provide accommodation and treatment for persons other than the said sick persons, viz.:-

- (1) Woodend Hospital, Aberdeen - normal accommodation 324 beds.
- (2) The City Hospital - normal accommodation 285 beds.
- (3) Burnside Home - normal accommodation 10 beds and 42 cots.

Provided that -

(i) except with the approval of the Department of Health for Scotland not less than 178 beds in Woodend Hospital and not less than 263 beds in the City Hospital shall be used for the accommodation of cases of epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases,

(ii) proper and sufficient precautions are taken to prevent the spread in the said hospitals of epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases, and

(iii) in the admission of sick persons to the aforementioned institutions belonging to the Council special regard will be paid to overflow cases from the waiting lists of the voluntary hospitals in the area of the Council. "

(2) Co-operation between Voluntary & Municipal Hospitals.

The present position of co-operation between the Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals is set forth in the following Minute of the Council, dated 15th February, 1932:-

"With reference to the previous Minutes of the Council, in regard to the question of co-operation between the Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals, the following Report by the Regional Consultative Committee on Public Health Services was submitted, viz.:-

With reference to the remit from the Committee, of date 20th November last and previous date, to report upon the question of co-operation between the Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals, with special reference to the means to be adopted whereby unnecessary duplication of accommodation, staff, services, &c., might be obviated, the Sub-Committee beg to report that they have given the subject matter of the remit their earnest consideration. At the meeting of the Sub-Committee, held this day (14th current), Councillor Hay intimated that the Directors of the Royal Infirmary had provisionally arranged to retain the present out-patient department on its present site at Woolmanhill.

Having regard to the present economic crisis, the necessity of utilising the existing institutional accommodation in the City to the fullest extent, and the medical needs of the area, the Sub-Committee unanimously resolved to submit the following recommendations, viz.:-

- (1) That, for general diseases, the out-patient department of the Royal Infirmary, should function as at present in that department at Woolmanhill.
- (2) That, so far as space is available, the statutory clinics of the Town Council should be centralised in the out-patient department.
- (3) That the Infirmary wards, nurses' home, &c., at Woolmanhill be utilised, as far as possible, by existing medical institutions in the City in need of new accommodation, and that it be remitted to the Sub-Committee to approach the Directors of these institutions with the view of discussing these proposals.

In submitting these recommendations the Sub-Committee have had before them, as an ideal, the necessity for the concentration of all clinics, both voluntary and statutory, at the Woolmanhill centre, and the avoidance of overlapping of medical services.

The Committee approved of the Report and resolved that copies of the Report should be transmitted to the various constituent bodies, viz., the British Medical Association (Aberdeen Branch), the University of Aberdeen, and the North-Eastern Regional Committee of Voluntary Hospitals, for consideration by these bodies."

CHAPTER III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table I. on page 6 gives the death-rate from each of the principal infectious diseases since the commencement of registration. In Table II. on page 7 the number of cases and deaths for each disease is stated for the successive months of the year. Table III. on page 8 gives the morbidity and mortality from infectious disease distributed according to ages and where treated.

DISEASES WITH A SPECIFIC PROPHYLAXIS.Small-pox.

There have been no cases of small-pox during 1931. In 1930, an outbreak occurred involving 11 cases, 10 of which were referable to the City of Aberdeen, with fatal termination in one case.

Vaccinia.

Table IV. on page 9 shows the percentage of the total surviving children at the end of the calendar year following the year of birth who have remained un-vaccinated in each year from 1907 to 1930. In 1930, the proportion of children thus escaping vaccination was 9.6 per cent., as against 9.1 in 1929.

Plague.

No cases occurred during 1931.

Scarlet Fever.

In 1931, 386 cases were notified, as compared with 344 cases in 1930. The case-mortality in 1931 was 1.6, as against 0.6 in 1930. During the 1921-1930 decennium, the average yearly number of cases was 524, and the case-mortality, 1.1.

Diphtheria.

Of this disease, 326 cases were notified in 1931, as compared with 505 cases in 1930. The case-mortality for 1931 was 2.1 per cent., as against 2.4 per cent. in 1930. The annual average number of cases during the 1921-1930 decennium was 393, with a case-mortality of 4.4 per cent.

Of contacts bacteriologically examined, 0.8 per cent. of the swabbings gave a positive finding. During the 1921-1930 decennium the percentage of positive swabbings averaged 1.0.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS AND ACTIVE IMMUNISATION AGAINST
DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

The following table relates to the immunisation services provided by the staff of the Health Department for the year 1931:-

	City Hospital.		Child Welfare Centres.		Out-Patients.	
	Staff.	In-Pats.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Schick Tests, . . .	12 31	1 -	-	-	118	30
Dick Tests, ...	14 30	127 89	-	-	89	63
Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections,	10	-	-	-	117	
Scarlatina do.	20	39	-	-	57	
Combined Diphtheria and Scarlatina Prophylactic Inject.	17	-	205		336	

TABLE I. - ABERDEEN - DEATHS AT ALL AGES FROM SELECTED CAUSES

(per 100,000 of population). - Years 1856-1931. +

Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Measles	Whooping Cough	Influenza	Typhus Fever	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Tuberc. Dis.		Dis. of Digest. Sys. (incl. Diarrhoea)	Cancer and other Malignant Diseases	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Dis. of the Circ. System, * excluding Cerebral Embolism & Thrombosis
									Respiratory	Other Tuberculo's					
1931	0	4	4	5	14	18	0	1	69	21	57	151	83	116	280
1930	1	1	7	14	9	6	0	0	51	20	76	144	47	94	256
1929	0	1	12	0	8	42	0	0	55	26	75	162	75	142	279
1928	0	3	9	30	22	12	0	1	68	34	77	149	57	89	242
1927	0	2	9	1	9	25	0	0	64	33	71	140	71	98	220
1926	0	4	12	12	9	21	0	0	72	38	90	128	54	77	202
Average 1926-1930 ,	0.2	2	10	11	11	21	0	0.2	62	30	78	145	61	100	240
1925	0	9	13	17	32	11	0	0	94	26	81	144	57	73	187
1924	0	2	7	34	44	33	0	1	88	43	61	142	82	87	209
1923	0	2	5	25	3	7	0	2	79	42	85	131	67	75	194
1922	0	6	9	88	63	64	0	0	89	26	78	153	99	129	191
1921	0	5	23	1	1	18	0	0	89	17	94	129	96	98	193
Average 1921-1925	0	5	11	33	29	27	0	1	88	31	80	140	80	92	195
" 1916-1920	0	6	16	22	23	73	0	3	106	43	87	121	99	122	178
" 1911-1915	0.2	38	42	56	32	16	0	4	111	49	124	116	101	128	184
" 1906-1910	0	6	15	26	42	20	0	2	116	61	115	103	105	116	180
% 1901-1905	0.1	8	9	41	47	20	3	4	138	69	162	87	145	125	179
" 1896-1900 ,	0	23	18	35	53	29	0.2	9	167	70	210	87	172	109	167
" 1891-1895	0.4	21	22	63	52	56	1	10	181	72	190	81	310	100	156
" 1886-1890	1	14	10	80	66	9	1	15	184	67	202	68	216	100	175
" 1881-1885	0.2	13	15	36	67	1	6	13	204	74	185	69	251	82	159
" 1876-1880	1	35	30	28	66	2	19	29	223	101	194	61	286	72	146
" 1871-1875	4.8	68	30	53	68	5	20	35	243	107	214	56	281	60	136
" 1866-1870	4	71	5	50	62	8	62	49	298	130	259	59	238	70	122
" 1861-1865	36	93	49	51	62	12	176		274	128	280	57	220	59	122
" 1856-1860	40	118	54	70	69	12	109		322	179	203	56	182	58	111

+ Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.

* From 1911 onwards.

TABLE II. - PROGRESS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

Disease.		1931												Whole Year.
		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
A. Compulsorily Notifiable.														
Smallpox, ...	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, ...	Cases	29	38	29	21	33	35	42	22	39	77	165	188	718
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, ...	Cases	20	23	18	24	10	18	11	25	38	42	93	64	386
	Deaths	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Diphtheria, ...	Cases	38	32	34	34	14	20	13	19	23	35	23	41	326
	Deaths	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	7
Typhus Fever, .	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enterica Infections,	Cases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dysentery, ...	Cases	11	7	3	5	14	14	6	4	4	3	18	5	94
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis,	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis, ..	Cases	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Deaths	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Epidemic Encephal- itis, ...	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia {	Primary {	141	123	59	49	39	45	33	25	27	34	76	55	706
	Deaths	28	29	19	12	5	12	3	6	7	8	10	11	150
	Influen- {	1	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	18
	sal {	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Tubercle {	Respir- {	11	16	12	19	17	12	14	5	11	15	4	10	146
	Deaths	6	13	13	5	8	15	9	11	8	12	9	7	116
	Other {	9	8	7	8	12	10	12	4	4	9	4	7	94
	Deaths	1	4	1	7	6	1	6	2	1	2	...	5	36
Erysipelas, ...	Cases	5	3	11	14	12	11	5	10	8	9	13	6	197
	Deaths	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Puerperal Fever, ...	Cases	3	6	4	4	1	5	10	9	5	10	8	9	74
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia, ..	Cases	1	4	1	1	3	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	18
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthal. Neonatorum,	Cases	9	4	1	9	4	3	4	10	5	4	5	11	69
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria, ...	Cases	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	6
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Jaundice, .	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague, ...	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Not Compulsorily Notifiable.														
* Measles, ...	Cases	103	34	9	5	2	1	...	6	9	6	16	12	203
	Deaths	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
German Measles, ...	Cases	6	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	2	2	16	34
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Whooping Cough, ...	Cases	34	41	91	98	52	87	54	127	58	52	61	42	797
	Deaths	...	2	1	1	1	3	6	2	1	1	4	2	24
Total, ...	Cases	426	351	282	295	218	270	208	268	235	298	490	467	3808
	Deaths	41	57	42	31	23	38	27	23	22	26	23	26	379
Influenza, excluding Influenzal Pneumonia, Deaths		2	11	10	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	27

* Compulsorily notifiable from 25th March, 1927.

* Compulsorily notifiable from 1st October, 1929.

* Compulsorily notifiable from 1881 to 1903; now reported mainly by School Attendance Officers.

TABLE III. - MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1931.

Disease.		No. of Cases and Deaths at various Age-Periods.								Cases removed for instit. treatment.			Cases not removed to Hosp.
		At all Ages	Years							Municipal Hosps.			
			Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	City Hosp.	Woodend Hosp.	Other Insts.	
A. Compulsorily Notifiable.													
Smallpox, ...	Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, ...	Cases	718	32	197	483	5	...	1	...	12	...	3	703
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, ...	Cases	386	6	107	213	38	20	2	...	353	...	...	33
	Deaths	6	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
Diphtheria, ...	Cases	326	2	79	167	58	18	2	...	325	...	...	1
	Deaths	7	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...
Enterica Infections,	Cases	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
	Deaths	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dysentery, ...	Cases	94	9	33	24	6	10	6	6	39	...	12	13
	Deaths	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis,	Cases	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, .	Cases	8	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Deaths	5	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia -													
(a) Primary, ...	Cases	706	119	185	138	70	72	73	49	180	155	67	304
	Deaths	150	53	17	1	4	15	28	32	26	31	12	81
(b) Influenzal, ...	Cases	18	...	2	2	2	4	1	7	...	...	2	16
	Deaths	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	2	7
Tuberculosis Diseases -													
(a) Respiratory, .	Cases	146	1	2	8	37	67	28	3	30	59	14	43
	Deaths	116	1	1	1	30	47	31	5	23	19	10	63
(b) Other, ...	Cases	94	9	20	31	20	8	6	...	24	20	23	27
	Deaths	36	9	6	9	4	5	3	...	10	3	14	10
Erysipelas, ...	Cases	107	8	3	5	10	26	40	15	50	1	5	51
	Deaths	8	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	7	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever, ..	Cases	74	...	...	...	25	48	1	...	66	1	2	5
	Deaths	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	5	1	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia,	Cases	18	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	11	...	2	5
Ophthal. Neonatorum,	Cases	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	62
Malaria, ...	Cases	6	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	6
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Not Compulsorily Notifiable.													
Measles, ...	Cases	203	15	62	102	23	1	...	...	38	...	...	165
	Deaths	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2
German Measles, ...	Cases	34	1	5	24	3	1	...	...	7	...	...	27
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, ...	Cases	797	89	313	394	...	1	...	...	30	6	2	759
	Deaths	24	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	13
Total, ...	Cases	3808	363	1010	1594	306	294	161	80	1182	242	133	2251
	Deaths	379	92	41	16	43	74	68	45	106	55	40	178

TABLE IV. - STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF DECLARATIONS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION
TO VACCINATION.

Year.	Registered Births.	Deaths before vaccination.	Survivors.	Con- scientious Objectors.	Per- centage.	Year.	Registered Births.	Deaths before vaccination.	Survivors.	Con- scientious Objectors.	Per- centage.
1907	4504	470	4034	84	2.1	1915	3837	483	3354	412	12.3
1908	4450	511	3939	219	5.6	1916	3627	401	3226	345	10.7
1909	4492	526	3966	339	8.5	1917	2966	326	2640	347	13.1
1910	4300	448	3852	362	9.4	1918	2817	351	2466	260	10.5
1911	4028	478	3550	406	11.4	1919	3481	357	3124	357	11.4
1912	4152	511	3641	478	13.1	1920	5010	500	4510	290	6.4
1913	3872	467	3405	491	14.4	1921	4326	457	3869	364	9.4
1914	4041	481	3560	413	11.6	1922	4038	398	3640	348	9.6
						1923	3847	317	3530	305	8.6
						1924	3527	352	3175	246	7.7
						1925	3535	324	3211	262	8.2
						1926	3557	291	3266	262	8.0
						1927	3324	277	3047	243	8.0
						1928	3448	258	3190	299	9.4
						1929	3194	230	2964	269	9.1
						1930	3367	245	3122	301	9.6

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

Two cases of typhoid and one of paratyphoid B. fever were reported in 1931. One case of typhoid fever in a female adult ended fatally. In none of the cases was the source of infection determined. In the preceding decennium, there was an annual average of 13 cases and 1 death.

Venereal Diseases.

A detailed analysis of venereal diseases cases which have come to the knowledge of the Health Department is given in the section of this Report dealing with the Venereal Diseases Services. During the year, there were 162 fresh City cases of syphilis, 453 of gonorrhoea, 10 of soft chancre, and 12 of mixed infections.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This disease was responsible for 69 cases during 1931. The average annual number during the preceding ten years was 63.

DISEASES SPREAD BY DISCHARGES FROM THE MOUTH AND NOSE.Measles.

The number of cases of measles, reported to the Health Department in 1931 was 203, with 9 deaths, giving a case-mortality of 4.4 per cent. Of the 9 deaths, 6 occurred in children under one year, and the remainder in the age-period 1-5 years. The average yearly number of cases during the 1921-1930 decennium was 1,264, and the average case-mortality, 2.9.

German Measles.

Thirty-four cases of this disease were reported, as against an average of 63 for the preceding decennium. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

Of this disease, 797 cases were reported, with 24 deaths, giving a case-mortality of 3.0 per cent. Of the 24 deaths, 15 occurred in children under one year of age, and the remainder in children 1-5 years. The average annual number of cases during the 1921-1930 decennium was 662, with a case-mortality of 4.9.

Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.

There were 706 cases of primary pneumonia notified in 1931, with 150 deaths. During the preceding ten years, the average annual number of cases was 494, and the average annual number of deaths, 126. Of influenzal pneumonia, there were 18 cases, with 9 deaths in 1931, as against an average of 64 cases and 20 deaths in the preceding decennium.

Influenza.

Influenza, as distinct from influenzal pneumonia, is not a compulsorily notifiable disease. Influenza (apart from influenzal pneumonia) was registered as the cause of 27 deaths during 1931, as against 8 deaths in 1930.

Meningococcic Meningitis.

Of this disease, 8 cases were notified, 6 of which occurred in children, of whom 4 were under school age. Five of the cases proved fatal, including 1 in an adult. There was no discoverable relationship between the cases. During the preceding ten years, the average annual number of cases was 3.3, and the average annual number of deaths, 2.4.

Acute

Acute Poliomyelitis. (Infantile Paralysis).

One case of this disease was notified in a child aged 1 year. This child was treated in the City Hospital and made a good recovery.

Epidemic Encephalitis.

No cases of this disease were notified during 1931.

Tuberculosis.

As has been stated in previous Reports many investigations have shown that only about 1 per cent. of cases of pulmonary and generalised tuberculosis in man are due to the bovine type of the bacillus, whereas in some 66 per cent. of tuberculosis of the neck glands, in 50 per cent. of abdominal tuberculosis, in 50 per cent. of tuberculosis of the skin, in 25 per cent. of tuberculosis of the bones and joints, in 20 per cent. of tuberculosis in the meninges, and in 18 per cent. of cases of genito-urinary tuberculosis, the infection is of the bovine type. Applying these proportions to the various forms of tuberculosis notified in Aberdeen, it is found that, of the 240 cases notified in 1931, 201 or 84 per cent. were infections with the human type of tubercle bacilli, and that 39 or 16 per cent., were infections with the bovine type bacilli. Similarly, of 152 deaths in Aberdeen, from all forms of tuberculosis in 1931, it is estimated that 142 or 93 per cent., of these deaths were due to tubercle bacilli of the human type, and that 10 or 7 per cent., were due to bovine type bacilli.

A detailed analysis of the cases and deaths from tuberculosis in Aberdeen is given in the section of this Report relating to the Tuberculosis Services.

Chicken-pox.

This disease, by order of the Department of Health for Scotland, has been made compulsorily notifiable until December, 1932. During 1931, 718 cases of chicken-pox were notified. There were no deaths.

DISEASES SPREAD BY THE EXCRETA.Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

These diseases have already been referred to under the group of diseases for which there is a specific prevention.

Dysentery.

During 1931, there were 94 cases of dysentery notified, of which 22 were of the Flexner bacillus type, and 72 of the Sonne bacillus type. There were two deaths, both in children under one year of age.

DISEASES SPREAD BY CUTANEOUS INOCULATION.Erysipelas.

During 1931, there were 107 cases of this disease reported, with 8 deaths. In the 1921-1930 decennium, the average annual number of cases was 122, and the deaths, 7.

Scabies.

A record of the number of cases of other inflammatory affections of the skin, including Scabies, receiving treatment at the Skin Department of the City Hospital is given in the section of this Report dealing with Municipal Hospital Services.

DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD-BIRTH.Puerperal/

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

During 1931, 92 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as having occurred in the City. Of these, 18 were differentiated from puerperal fever, the cause of the rise of temperature being attributed to mastitis, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, constipation, tuberculous meningitis, etc. Two cases occurred in the practice of midwives, 2 in Maternity Homes, 5 in the practice of public institutions, and 9 in the practice of private practitioners. Of the 18 cases, 11 were treated in the Aberdeen (City) Fever Hospital, 2 in Maternity Homes, and 5 were treated at home. There was 1 death from tuberculous meningitis.

Of the 74 cases of puerperal sepsis, 3 occurred in the practice of midwives, and all of these cases recovered; 32 in the practice of private practitioners, with 3 deaths; 36 in the practice of public institutions, with 2 deaths; and 3 in Maternity Homes, with 1 death. Of the 74 cases, 67 were treated in the City (Fever) Hospital, 1 in another public institution, 1 in a Maternity Home, and the remaining 5 were treated at home.

Additional information regarding puerperal pyrexia is given in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During 1931, there were 69 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, which is equivalent to 20 cases per 1,000 registered births. Additional information regarding this disease is given in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

INSECT AND VERMIN-BORNE DISEASES.Typhus Fever, Trench Fever, Infective Jaundice.

No cases occurred during 1931.

Malaria.

Six cases were notified, in all cases the infection was contracted abroad. There were no deaths.

CHAPTER IV.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.TOWN PLANNING.

During the year which has elapsed since the issue of the last Annual Report, town planning has reached a definite stage in its progress. Twelve months ago, the Aberdeen & District Joint Town Planning Committee had just issued 5,000 letters to proprietors in terms of the Town Planning (Scotland) Act, 1925, and, out of these, there were lodged 600 objections. Many of the objections were for safeguarding purposes, and, after a short interchange of views, most were withdrawn. In the case of a good many others, agreements have been provisionally arrived at whereby the views of the individual proprietors have been met to the fullest extent possible without detracting from the essential value of town planning. Indeed, the healthy interchange of opinions between the Joint Committee and proprietors has done much to strengthen the position and has been the means of evolving a scheme of town planning on thoroughly practical lines.

The three Local Authorities, namely, the Town Council of Aberdeen, the County Council of Aberdeen and the County Council of Kincardine, have had before them the completed Scheme, and each of these bodies has given it unanimous approval. It now rests with the Department of Health for Scotland to consider the Scheme from a national point of view and the few remaining cases of dispute will then come up for hearing. It is not anticipated that much difficulty will be found in reaching an amicable settlement in regard to this, and there would seem to be no other reasons which would be likely to cause delay in obtaining final approval of the proposals.

It is confidently expected that, by the end of 1932, town planning, so far as this region is concerned, will be an effective institution; as it has been drawn up on model lines and is one of the first to come into operation in Scotland, it ought not only to have a far-reaching local effect, but also to give a lead to Scotland.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

A summary of the present housing position in the City is herewith appended.

1. Number of houses built by private enterprise.- Without the aid of a subsidy, the number of houses completed in 1931, was 70; with the aid of a subsidy, there were 91 houses completed during the year under review. Thus a total of 161 houses were erected by private enterprise, as compared with 108 in 1930.

2. Number of houses erected by the Local Authority.- In 1931, 524 houses were erected by the Local Authority; in 1930 - 492 houses; in 1929 - 898 houses; in 1928 - 689 houses; and in 1927 - 494 houses. Under the Slum Clearance Scheme, 280 dwellings were erected by the end of 1931.

Exclusive of the dwellings erected under the Slum Clearance Scheme, the total number of houses completed within the City since 1919 under the Corporation Housing Schemes is 2,730.

3. Type and Rental of New Houses.- The room capacity of these, 2,730 additional houses is as follows:-

154	houses	contain	...	...	4	rooms.
1,672	"	"	...	...	3	"
904	"	"	...	...	2	"

The respective rentals of these houses, exclusive of rates, are as follows/

follows:- 4 rooms - £32:10s.; 3 rooms, ranging from £22 to £28, with a cheaper type at £16; and 2 rooms, mostly £13 to £14 (48 houses at £19 and £20).

4. Sub-let Houses. - A census of sub-let houses was made in 1926, when it was found that 1,991 families were living in sub-let apartments. Few of these families have found accommodation in the new houses, and, from data available to the Public Health Department, the present number of sublet houses is certainly not under that number.

5. Overcrowded Houses. - During 1931, 525 houses were found to be overcrowded, and in 81 was the overcrowding abated. There remained 474 in which the overcrowding was not abated.

6. Insanitary Dwellings. - In 1931, two dwellings were voluntarily closed by arrangement with the owners on account of their being unfit for human habitation, but it was not found possible to close officially or demolish any other insanitary dwellings.

The following joint report on the housing conditions and requirements of the Upper Denburn and district was submitted for the Council's consideration:-

With reference to the Report, dated 29th November, 1930, and to the Council Minutes of 21st September, 1931, regarding the above, we beg to state that a survey has been made of all the houses in the Upper Denburn and vicinity. The number of insanitary houses in this area is 447; and the houses are situated in Short Loanings; north side of Leadside Road between Short Loanings and Richmond Street; Jack's Brae; March Lane; Upper Denburn; Skene Row; Skene Lane; and north side of Skene Street between Skene Row and the junction of Skene Street and Upper Denburn.

We would accordingly recommend that the aforementioned 447 insanitary houses should be dealt with as a Clearance Area, and that we should be authorised to have the information tabulated and the necessary plans prepared, with the view of the Local Authority passing a resolution declaring the area so defined to be a Clearance Area.

Before passing such a resolution, however, the Local Authority must satisfy themselves that accommodation available for the persons of the working classes who will be displaced by the demolition of buildings in the area exists, or can be provided by the Authority in advance of the displacements which will from time to time become necessary as the demolition proceeds. As no such accommodation exists, and as so far no arrangements have been made to erect houses for the tenants who will be displaced, we would recommend that the question of the erection of the necessary houses should be considered by the Housing Committee as early as possible.

In our opinion the area proposed to be dealt with is suitable for rebuilding, and we would suggest that the Director of Housing should be asked to report on this proposal.

HARRY J. RAE, Medical Officer of Health.

JAMES CUMMING, Sanitary Inspector.

At their meeting on 18th January, 1932, the Council considered this Report and made the following resolutions:-

- (1) that the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector be authorised to have the information tabulated and the necessary plans prepared with the view of the Local Authority passing a resolution declaring the area defined in the Report to be a Clearance Area;
- (2)/

- (2) that the question of the erection of the necessary houses for the tenants who would be dispossessed as demolition proceeds should be considered as early as possible by the Housing Committee; and
 (3) that the Director of Housing be asked to report on the proposal to rebuild in the area.

7. Applicants for New Houses, with Medical Certificates.- Over 1,200 applicants for new houses presented certificates from their family doctors, certifying that, for medical reasons, the provision of other houses was essential. These certificates were carefully considered and investigated by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, but only the applications of clamant cases can be recommended for acceptance. The number of those whose applications were supported by medical certificates greatly exceeded the number of new houses built during the year.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Factories.- Table V. is submitted giving details of the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. No prosecutions had to be instituted under the Act, but a large number of defects discovered during the routine inspections was remedied.

Workshops.- The number of workshops, exclusive of bakehouses, registered at the end of 1931 was 694, as compared with 699 in 1930.

Excellent work continues to be done by the Sanitary Inspector and his staff in the sanitary control of the workshops of the City. Every workshop is inspected at least once a year, and an effort is made to keep it in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act and the Factory and Workshop Acts. Fish-curing and provision-curing works are inspected very frequently, some of them almost daily, the primary object of the visit being the inspection of food. The majority of the defects found during 1931 had reference to lack of cleanliness.

TABLE V.- ABERDEEN. - FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES, 1931.

1. - Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	1,557	260	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,980	287	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	44	16	0
Total	3,581	563	0

2. - Defects Found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects.		Number of Pro-secutions.
	Found.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<u>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.</u>			
Want of cleanliness	476	471	0
Want of ventilation	2	1	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	0
Other nuisances	64	59	0
(Insufficient	1	1	0
Sanitary accomod. Unsuited or defective	20	17	0
(Not separate for sexes	0	0	0
<u>Offences/</u>			

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro-secutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<u>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts.</u>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101).	0	0	0	0
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Dept. of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	0	0	0	0
Total	563	549	0	0

* Including those specified in Sections, 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Bakehouses.- The bakehouses, of which there were 78 in the City in 1931, as compared with 77 in 1930, were, as usual, inspected every quarter or oftener, and were found, on the whole, to be in a satisfactory condition. Certain sanitary defects in connection with bakehouses were remedied at the suggestion of the Health Department.

Home Workers.- With regard to home workers, the usual routine inspections were made in connection with the sanitary condition of the premises and the prevention of infectious diseases.

Inspection of Plans.- During the year under review, plans of 29 premises, chiefly alterations and additions to existing buildings, were examined and reported on. Certain recommendations in regard to the sanitary requirements of the premises were given effect to prior to the approval of the plans by the Town Council.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Slaughter-houses.- At the end of 1931, although there were 5 licensed slaughter-houses within the City, slaughtering took place in only 4.

Other Offensive Trades.- The offensive trades in Aberdeen, within the meaning of the Public Health Act, are concerned chiefly with tallow-melting or oil extracting from ox bones or fish livers, soap boiling, knackerling, hide factoring, and the manufacture of manures and fish meal. At the end of the year, 22 firms were carrying on one or more offensive trades, and the total number of trades so conducted was 36.

New Applications for Establishment of Offensive Trades.- No applications were received in the course of the year.

Number of Inspections made and manner and conduct of business.- Excluding visits to slaughter-houses, the number of visits to premises in which offensive trades are being carried on was 2,398.

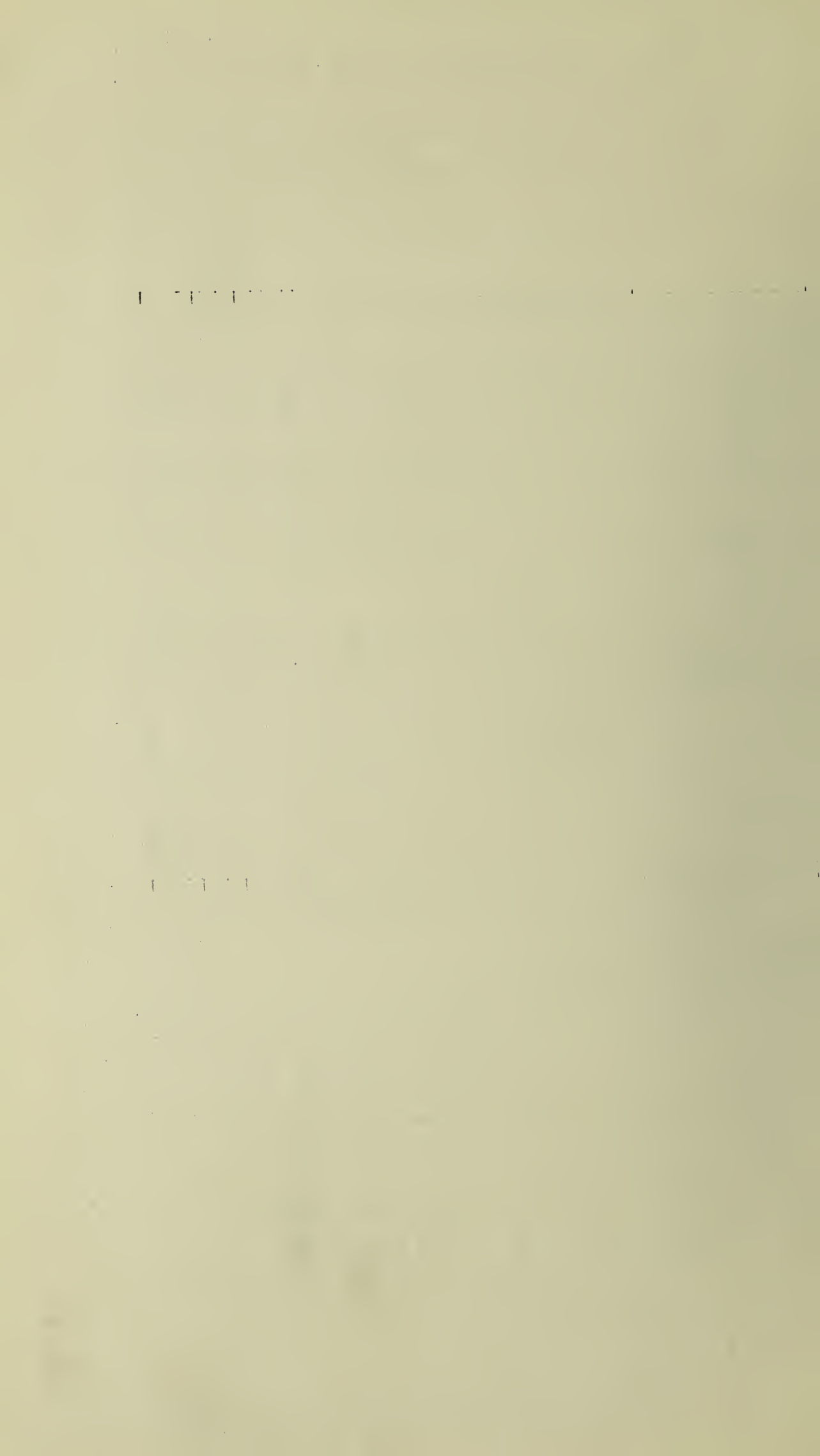
On the whole these offensive trades were conducted in a satisfactory manner. Complaints received were immediately investigated by the sanitary staff, and the proprietors were communicated with in those instances in which the sanitary inspector deemed such a procedure necessary.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

Weather and Disease.- In Table VI. is summarised the state of the weather in Aberdeen for each month throughout the year under review,

YEAR 1931.

MONTH	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (at 32° F. and Sea Level)				TEMPERATURE OF ATMOSPHERE					Mean Daily Temp. of Ground (4 ft. below surface)	RAINFALL (inches)		SUNSHINE (Hrs.)	WIND					Velocity (Average No. miles per day.)							
	Abso- lute Highest.	Abso- lute Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Inches	TEMPERATURE OF ATMOSPHERE				° F.	%	Hrs.	Inches	Hrs.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.	Average No. miles per day.			
					Abso- lute Highest.	Abso- lute Lowest.	Op.	° F.																Op.	° F.	Mean Daily Range.
January	30.53	28.58	0.33	51.6	26.6	37.3	7.6	41.3	83	118	2.9	63	28	20	8	23	6	106	107	298	147	29	201			
February	30.38	29.05	0.35	56.5	28.4	37.7	8.0	40.1	80	102	2.6	82	31	26	18	22	12	154	188	135	103	14	217			
March	30.64	29.26	0.17	54.9	12.2	36.2	9.5	39.6	79	94	1.5	107	29	87	48	76	94	198	10	67	115	49	231			
April	30.24	29.33	0.20	59.7	31.6	43.4	10.2	41.7	79	104	1.5	107	25	94	27	35	70	125	56	152	130	31	229			
May	30.27	29.35	0.17	61.3	33.4	48.9	10.8	45.0	81	91	4.1	187	37	82	96	56	48	199	91	60	72	40	177			
June	30.35	29.23	0.20	70.5	40.8	52.3	10.6	49.1	79	96	3.5	153	29	83	36	155	109	84	73	94	64	22	189			
July	30.09	29.32	0.17	70.7	46.9	56.9	8.7	52.1	86	145	3.0	83	16	61	48	43	87	158	74	86	151	36	156			
August	30.49	29.24	0.17	64.9	42.1	53.1	9.0	53.5	87	57	1.9	129	28	85	72	134	62	67	9	111	166	38	159			
September	30.66	29.60	0.15	65.5	37.0	51.5	10.3	52.0	83	48	0.9	110	29	119	27	29	17	71	45	181	208	23	167			
October	30.59	29.36	0.26	67.3	29.1	47.3	11.0	50.6	80	82	1.5	104	33	24	2	5	13	131	171	256	130	12	184			
November	30.47	28.61	0.33	57.6	31.1	46.5	6.3	47.5	87	120	4.4	47	19	1	3	16	124	348	112	84	20	12	248			
December	30.67	28.77	0.27	59.9	27.5	41.7	9.4	45.2	81	75	1.3	45	22	20	2	1	13	136	210	263	98	1	205			
Monthly Average	30.45	29.14	0.23	61.7	32.2	46.1	9.3	46.5	82	94	2.4	101	27	59	32	50	55	148	96	149	117	26	197			
Total for Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1132	29.1	1217	...	702	387	595	655	1777	1146	1787	1404	307	2363			



As regards sunshine, the month which enjoyed the most sunshine was May, with 187 hours for the whole month, or six hours a day; while the months with the least sunshine were November and December, with 47 and 45 hours respectively, for the whole month, or fully one hour a day. As regards the actual percentage of possible sunshine, July was lowest with 16 per cent., as against 29 per cent. in preceding years. This was the dullerest July on record since at least 1903. The total amount of sunshine for the year under review was below the average for the years 1897-1926.

March was the coldest month, with a temperature of 36.2° F., the warmest month being August, with a temperature of 56.9° F. The difference in temperature between the coldest and warmest months was 20.7° F., which was above the average for the years 1897-1926 (17.4° F.) The mean temperature for the whole year was 46.1° , the average for preceding years being 46.3° . The mean daily range of temperature, or the difference between the highest and lowest for the day, averaged 9.3 in 1931.

During 1931, the driest month was September, with 0.9 inches of rainfall. November was the wettest, with 4.4 inches of rainfall. The total amount of rainfall during the year is slightly below the average for preceding years.

In 1931, the most prevalent winds in Aberdeen were from the west and south, the least prevalent being north-easterly winds.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following table (Table VII.) measuring in percentages the degrees of purity of the water in terms of bacillus coli, provides evidence of the present state of the water as compared with the two previous years.

TABLE VII. - ABERDEEN. - QUALITY OF WATER. - TYPICAL BACILLUS COLI.

Year	Samples from	Absent in 100 c.c. %	Present in 100 c.c. %	Present in 50 c.c. %	Present in 20 c.c. %	Present in 10 c.c. %	Present in 5 c.c. %	Present in 1 c.c. & less %
1931	Cairnton Intake -							
	River Water at Intake	...	...	...	2	9	27	15
	Aberdeen Tap Water	37	8	6	2	...	...	...
1930	River Water at Intake	...	...	1	1	5	22	23
	Aberdeen Tap Water	39	5	5	3	...	...	...
1929	River Water at Intake	...	...	2	5	8	11	26
	Aberdeen Tap Water	35	12	3	2	...	...	...
Aberdeen Tap Water, 1907, (i.e., before the Water was filtered.)		...	...	13	...	29	33	25

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL SERVICES.(a) Woodend Hospital.

The diseases treated at Woodend Hospital, together with the beds available under each group, are as follows:-

(1) Infectious Diseases -

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	148
Pneumonia	.	...	...	...	30
Rheumatism	.	...	...	...	6
					184 beds.

(2) Cases coming within the purview of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme

...	...	...	...	...	16 beds.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

(3) General Diseases -

Medical	...	...	...	...	74
Surgical	...	...	...	...	50
					124 beds.

Total	...	...				324 beds.
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The number of beds allocated as between medical and surgical cases in the above-named category is fluctuating, because, in senile cases, there is interchangeability in medical and surgical beds. The actual number of beds available for acute cases is 50 for surgical and 50 for medical cases.

Table VIII. gives the number of admissions and discharges during 1931.

TABLE VIII. - ABERDEEN. - WOODEND HOSPITAL. Year, 1931.

	In Hospital on December 31, 1930.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in Hospital.	In Hospital on December 31, 1931.
<u>A.- General Hospital.</u>					
Surgical Cases ...	82	692	579	137	58
Medical Cases ...	103	660	538	148	77
Gynaecological Cases	5	140	130	6	9
Total ...	190	1,492	1,247	291	144
<u>B.-Special Hospital.</u>					
Tuberculosis -					
(a) Respiratory ..	76	151	129	29	69
(b) Other ...	40	126	102	6	58
Rickets and Orthopaedic	-	21	11	-	10
Total ...	116	298	242	35	137
Total A. and B. ...	306	1,790	1,489	326	281

During 1931, the daily number of patients under treatment in the General Hospital varied from 121 to 196, the average daily number being 154. In the Special Hospital, the daily number of patients varied from 113 to 153, the average daily number being 137. In 1930, the average daily number of patients was 166 in the General Hospital and 138 in the Special Hospital.

In 1931, the total number of Public Assistance cases admitted was 746, with 222 deaths, as compared with 694 admissions and 165 deaths in 1930. With regard to cases from the County of Aberdeen and other Counties, there were in 1931, 87 ordinary admissions with 17 deaths, whereas from the same areas, 153 cases of tuberculosis were admitted, and of these 14 died; the corresponding figures for 1930 were 68 ordinary admissions, with 11 deaths, and 143 cases of tuberculosis, with 25 deaths.

The operations performed during the year numbered 593, of which 554 were performed under general or spinal anaesthesia.

In June, 1929, arrangements were come to with the Directors of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary whereby the surgical waiting list of that institution would be decreased by the admission of surgical cases to Woodend Hospital whenever beds were available in the latter institution. During 1931, under this arrangement, 235 general surgical cases, and 14 tuberculous cases were dealt with. These cases were investigated and treated in Woodend Hospital by the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary who had, in almost all cases, seen them in the first instance at the Out-patient Department of the Infirmary.

X-Ray Department. A total of 1,713 cases attended the x-ray Department, 2,820 plates being taken.

(b) City Hospital.

The total number of beds available in the City Hospital is 285. There is a mobile ward of 60 beds which may be used for diphtheria, scarlet fever, puerperal fever and pyrexia, or tuberculosis.

The admissions to the City Hospital during 1931 are shown in the following table:-

TABLE IX. - ABERDEEN. - CITY HOSPITAL. Year, 1931.

	In Hospital on December 31, 1930.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in Hospital.	In Hospital on December 31, 1931.
Small-pox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	33	360	343	6	44
Diphtheria	49	329	327	7	44
Enterica Infections	-	8	6	2	-
Dysentery	-	44	44	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	4	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .	-	10	3	7	-
Acute Pneumonias	6	190	153	29	14
Tuberculosis	51	138	101	36	52
Erysipelas	5	54	50	8	1
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia .	10	115	103	9	13
Measles	27	41	62	6	-
German Measles	-	7	6	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	30	18	9	3
Venereal Diseases	5	28	29	-	4
Sailing Infants	23	146	127	22	20
Miscellaneous Cases	5	194	155	23	31
Total	216	1,696	1,531	154	227

Of the 1,696 admissions, 130 cases were admitted from areas outside the City. There were 154 deaths, of which 17 were among County cases.

The admissions from areas outwith the City included 37 cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, with 4 deaths; 20 marasmic babies (including 6 suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum) with 1 death; 10 cases of pneumonia, with 3 deaths; 10 cases of tuberculosis, with 3 deaths; 11 cases of scarlet fever; 4 cases of diphtheria; 6 cases of dysentery; 4 cases of erysipelas with 1 death; 6 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, with 1 death; 2 cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 2 deaths; 3 cases of measles; and 17 miscellaneous cases, with 2 deaths.

The daily number of patients under treatment varied from 150 to 265; the average daily number being 206.

The operations performed at the City Hospital during the year numbered 350. One hundred of these were carried out under general or spinal anaesthesia.

X-Ray Department. A total of 1,086 cases attended the x-ray Department, 1,266 plates being taken.

Cleansing Block and Skin Department. - Table X. shows that during the year the number of verminous persons, whether members of families with children of school age or not, disinfested at the City Hospital Cleansing Department was 142, as compared with an annual average of 273 in the 1926-30 quinquennium. This table also shows that a total of 338 persons was treated for scabies in the skin wards of the Cleansing Department, as compared with an annual average of 209 in the preceding five years.

TABLE X. - ABERDEEN. - CLEANSING STATION. - 1931.

	Age Groups (years)				All Ages, 1931.	Aver. 1926-30.
	0-5	5-15	15-25	25 +		
Verminous Persons Cleansed,	21	47	18	56	142	273
Scabies Cases Treated, .	37	129	59	113	338	209
Totals, ...	58	176	77	169	480	482

(c) Kingseat Mental Hospital.

Statistics relating to Kingseat Mental Hospital are dealt with in the section of the Report relating to Mental Health Services.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

Mortality. - During 1931, there were 116 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, as against 85 in 1930, and 36 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis, as against 34 in the previous year.

Table XI. as also the accompanying chart, shows the great fall in the Tuberculosis death-rate during the past seventy years.

Notifications. - Table XII. (A) gives the number of tuberculosis cases notified during the year, divided into respiratory and non-respiratory cases, and arranged according to sex and age-period. During 1931, 146 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 94 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified.

TABLE XI. - ABERDEEN. - MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN YEARS 1856-1931.*
Per 100,000 of Population.

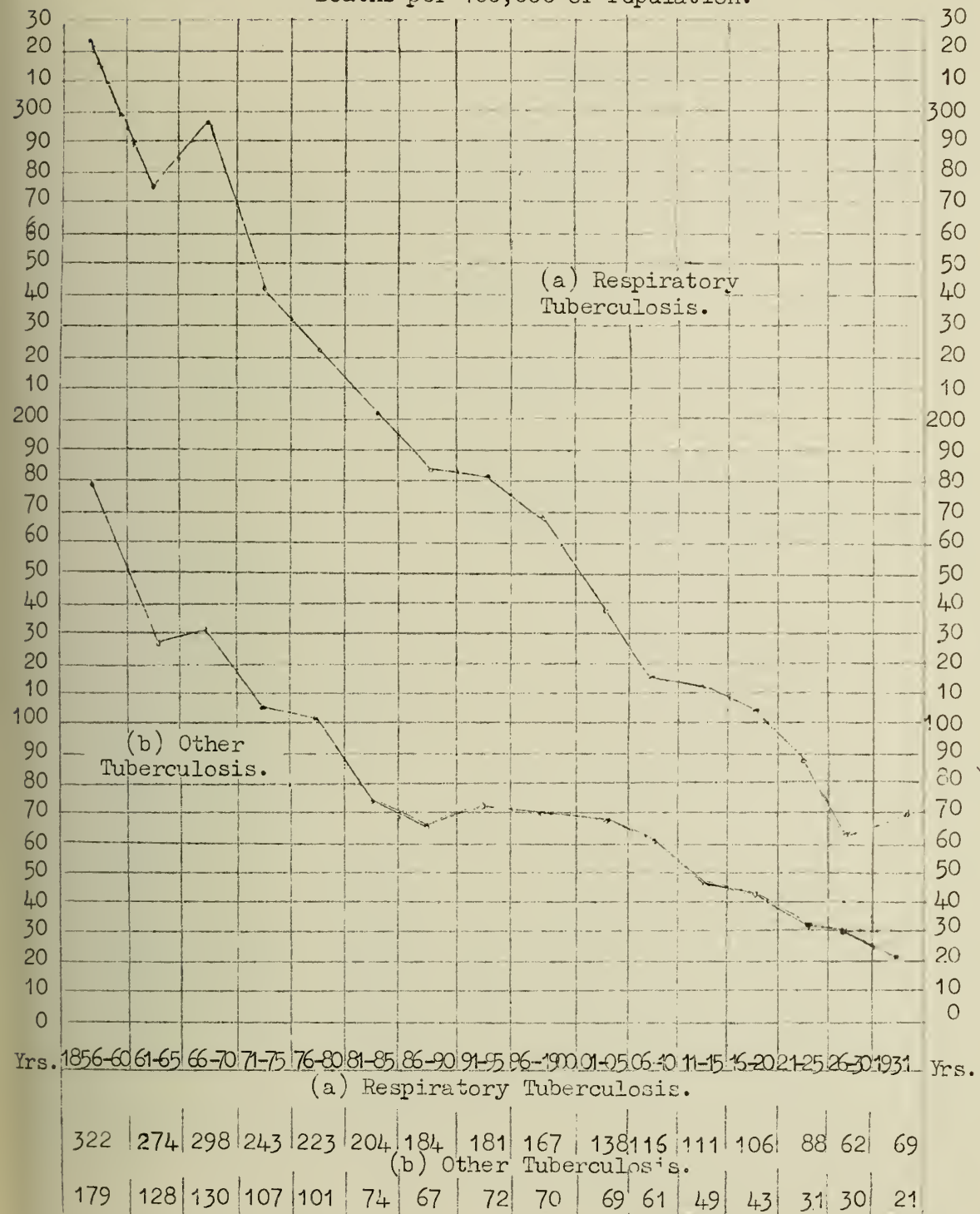
Period.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.			Other Tuberculous Diseases.			All Tuberculous Diseases.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1856-60 .	333	312	322	235	135	179	568	447	501
1861-65 .	267	279	274	158	103	128	425	382	402
1866-70 .	295	300	298	170	98	130	465	398	428
1871-75 .	234	250	243	129	89	107	363	339	350
1876-80 .	217	228	223	112	92	101	329	320	324
1881-85 .	189	216	204	90	62	74	279	278	278
1886-90 .	179	188	184	76	60	67	255	248	251
1891-95 .	179	183	181	83	62	72	262	245	253
1896-1900 .	166	168	167	77	64	70	243	232	237
1901-05 .	143	134	138	79	62	69	222	196	207
1906-10 .	119	113	116	74	51	61	193	164	178
1911-15 .	125	99	111	53	47	49	177	146	160
1916-20 .	104	107	106	49	39	43	153	146	149
1921-25 .	99	81	88	37	27	31	136	108	119
1926-30 .	68	57	62	34	27	30	102	84	92
1931 . .	83	57	69	32	13	21	114	70	90

* Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.

ABERDEEN. - TUBERCULOSIS, 1856-1931 - QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.

All Ages. Both Sexes.

Deaths per 100,000 of Population.



(Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.)

TABLE XII. - ABERDEEN. - (A.) TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED IN 1931.

		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.									Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuber- culc ~~o~~ sis has been con- firmed.	
		AGE-GROUPS.										
		Under 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 25	25-35 35 45	45- 65	65 upwards	Total	Under 15 and 15. upwards.		
Respiratory	{Males	2	3	3	16	20	14	22	-	80	8	63
	{Females	1	2	-	21	24	9	6	3	66	3	57
Non-Respiratory	{Males	23	12	4	9	3	1	3	-	55	25	11
	{Females	6	10	5	11	3	1	3	-	39	17	18

(B) NUMBER OF PERSONS BELONGING TO ABERDEEN AT 31st DECEMBER, 1931, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number of Known Cases.								
		Under 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65 upwards	Total
<u>Respiratory.</u>										
A. Sputum not examined	{Males	-	-	2	3	3	-	2	-	10
B. Sputum examined -	{Females	-	-	1	4	1	1	4	1	12
1. Tubercle Bacilli found	{Males	1	-	1	21	45	43	60	4	175
	{Females	-	-	3	27	49	39	12	1	131
2. Tubercle Bacilli never found	{Males	-	2	3	7	10	4	8	1	35
	{Females	-	1	-	8	6	6	13	3	37
Respiratory Total . .		1	3	10	70	114	93	99	10	400
<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>										
1. Abdominal ...	{Males	2	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	13
	{Females	1	1	5	5	-	2	1	-	15
2. Spine . . .	{Males	2	4	6	2	1	-	-	-	15
	{Females	-	3	2	4	4	1	1	-	15
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	{Males	2	6	5	9	3	1	-	-	26
	{Females	2	2	3	6	5	2	-	-	20
4. Superficial glands	{Males	9	13	7	7	1	1	1	-	39
	{Females	-	9	11	8	2	3	1	-	34
5. Lupus . . .	{Males	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	1	9
	{Females	-	1	-	2	5	3	4	5	20
6. Other parts or organs	{Males	-	1	1	-	2	4	4	-	12
	{Females	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4
Non-Respiratory Total		18	44	43	49	28	20	14	6	222
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Total		19	47	53	119	142	113	113	16	622

As regards the Site of the Disease, in the 94 cases notified as suffering from tuberculosis other than respiratory, 25 were suffering from abdominal tuberculosis, 17 from tuberculous meningitis, 16 from tubercle of bones and joints (including the spine), 28 from tuberculous glands (mainly cervical), and 8 from generalised and other tuberculosis.

There were 10 deaths of abdominal cases, 14 of meningitis cases, 2 of cases of bones and joints, and 10 of other cases.

As regards the number of cases notified during the year in which diagnosis of tuberculosis was confirmed by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Table XII. (A) shows that the diagnosis was confirmed in 131 respiratory cases and 71 non-respiratory cases, a total of 202 cases.

Table XII. (B) shows the number of persons belonging to Aberdeen at 31st December, 1931, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis. The numbers are - 400 respiratory cases and 222 non-respiratory cases, a total of 622 persons.

Table XII. (C) gives particulars of those who died during 1931, detailing the period that elapsed between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

(C) RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN ABERDEEN DURING THE YEAR, WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	66	50	23	13
Of whom -				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	8	4	12	8
Notified less than 1 month before death	5	2	3	4
" from 1 to 3 months " "	5	5	1	-
" " 3 " 6 " " "	7	4	1	-
" " 6 " 12 " " "	4	7	-	-
" " 1 " 2 years " "	4	9	1	-
" over 2 years " "	33	19	5	1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	2	2	-	-
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	18	16	5	-

Corrected for transferred deaths.

(D) NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME
IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1931.

		Number of Patients.				
		In Institutions on Jany. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	* Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Decr. 31
<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
* Adults	Males	103	81	63	22 4	95
	Females	88	79	54	21 4	88
Children	Males	16	7	4	3 -	16
	Females	29	3	4	2 -	26
<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>						
* Adults	Males	12	12	5	2 3	14
	Females	14	17	11	- 3	17
Children	Males	15	62	57	2 11	7
	Females	3	60	54	- 5	4
Total	...	280	321	252	52 30	267

* In column 4 are those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In column 5 are those who were in final residence under 28 days.

* All patients of 15 years and upwards are classed as adults.

Institutional Treatment. - Table XII. (D) gives the number of notified and un-notified cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in sanatoria or other institutions during 1931. Of the 321 cases admitted, 170 were cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 151 were cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis. The number of notified cases admitted to each institution is as undernoted.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED AND RECEIVING INDOOR INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

				1931		
				Resp. Tuberc.	Other Tuberc.	Total.
City Hospital - Wards and Shelters	...	...	...	73	27	100
Woodend Hospital - Wards and Shelters	..	...	...	71	38	109
Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	10	0	10
Royal Mental Hospital	...	...	...	1	2	3
Kingseat Mental Hospital	...	...	...	2	1	3
Royal Hospital for Sick Children	...	...	...	1	15	16
Linnamoore Home (for Children)	...	...	...	0	39	39
Nursing Home (Aberdeen)	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total admissions	...	...	...	158	123	281
Deduct cases treated in two institutions	...	...	...	7	4	11
				151	119	270

As to outdoor institutional treatment, 468 cases, all of which were of respiratory tuberculosis except 178, received treatment at the Tuberculosis Institute at the City Hospital. The total number of attendances during the year was 5,042.

Insured Persons (National Health Insurance Act). - Of the 146 cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified, 79 were insured persons, 53 being male and 26 being female. The notified cases of other forms of tuberculosis included 17 insured persons, 8 of whom were males and 9 females.

As stated in previous Reports, the Town Council have now assumed full financial responsibility for the treatment of insured tuberculous patients. During the year, the number of prescriptions passed for payment amounted to 1,867.

Food Supply. - During 1931, food, chiefly milk, was supplied to an average daily total of 18 patients receiving dispensary or domiciliary treatment.

Supervision of Cases. - The Tuberculosis Medical Officer had the assistance of three Tuberculosis Health Visitors or Nurses in the visitation and supervision of tuberculous cases throughout the year. The number of visits made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors during the year under review was 8,149.

Size of House and Density of Occupancy. - Table XIII. gives the number of cases occurring in houses of different sizes, along with the average number of inmates. In the case of respiratory tuberculosis, the average number of inmates, including the patient varied from 3.4 in one-roomed houses to 4.0 in four-roomed houses, and 4.7 in houses of 5 rooms and upwards. The average for houses of all sizes taken together was 4.6

XIII. - ABERDEEN. - TUBERCULOSIS - SIZE OF HOUSE IN RELATION TO NOTIFIED CASES AND REGISTERED DEATHS DURING 1931.

		1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and up	Institu- tional or not stated	Totals for 1931	Correspond- ing Totals for 1930, 1929	
Respiratory Tuber- culosis (Cases),	Male	8	27	27	2	4	12	80	62	57
	Female	9	18	25	3	6	5	66	66	69
Both Sexes,	Cases,	17	45	52	5	10	17	116	128	126
	Deaths,	8	34	45	11	8	10	116	85	91
Average Number of Inmates, including Patient,		3.4	4.5	5.3	4.0	4.7	...	4.6	5.1	5.3
Other Tuberculosis (Cases),	Male	8	24	11	5	1	6	55	37	41
	Female	3	15	13	1	1	6	39	34	41
Both Sexes,	Cases,	11	39	24	6	2	12	94	71	82
	Deaths,	1	14	12	2	3	4	36	34	43
Average Number of Inmates, including Patient,		4.2	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.0	...	4.9	5.6	5.8
* Houses in City at Census, 1931. Average Number of Inmates.		2.5	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	...	4.0	...	...

* Houses of 25 rooms and over are excluded.

In the cases of other forms of tuberculosis, the average ran from 4.2 for one-roomed houses to 5.3 for four-roomed houses, and 5.0 for houses of five rooms and upwards. The average for all houses was 4.9.

As regards the position of the tuberculous cases in relation to room and bed accommodation at the time of notification, it was found that of the 146 cases of respiratory tuberculosis, only 48, or 33 per cent., were occupying a separate bed in a separate room, and 26, or 18 per cent., had a separate bed but not a separate room. About one-half had neither a separate bed nor a separate room.

Loan of Beds. - In order to facilitate the separation of the patient from the other members of the household, 19 beds or cots, with the necessary bedding, were given on loan to needful patients. On the last day of the year there were on loan 44 beds with bedding. In addition, at the end of 1931, there were 2 sets of bedding on loan.

Assistance in Payment of Rent. - In December, 1916, the Town Council voted £100 out of the Common Good for the purpose of assisting necessitous tuberculous patients to secure improved housing accommodation while suffering from tuberculosis. Up till April, 1931, when the fund became exhausted, one patient received such assistance.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.Infantile Mortality.

During the year 1931, there were 292 deaths among children under one year of age, as compared with an average of 307 during the 1926-1930 quinquennium. The infant-mortality rate, expressed as deaths per 1,000 births, was 90 during 1931, as against a rate of 80 in the preceding year (the lowest rate recorded) and an average of 94 in the preceding quinquennium.

The chief causes of mortality among infants in 1931, as appearing in Table XIV. were bronchitis and pneumonia, with 87 deaths, as against an average of 67 for the preceding quinquennium; prematurity with 68 deaths, as against 67; and atrophy and debility 38 deaths, as against 43.

Among the specific infectious diseases, whooping cough comes first with 15 deaths, as against an average of 10 in the preceding five years; tuberculosis comes next with 10 deaths, as against 8. There were 6 deaths from measles as against 8 in the preceding five years.

In Table XV. the causes of death are somewhat differently grouped from those in Table XIV. and death-rates are substituted for numbers of deaths.

In Table XV. also, two interesting columns show the number of infants surviving at the end of one year from birth, and the proportion which the survivors bear to the population. This rate, which represents the net gain to the population, after the perils peculiar to the first year of life have been passed, was, in 1931 17.4 per 1,000 of population, as compared with an average of 19.2 for the ten years 1921-1930. This rate is a more exact indication than the birth-rate of the real internal addition to the population.

Births.

The figures of the births registered in Aberdeen during 1931 are analysed in detail in Chapter VI. of this Report.

The particulars regarding the live-births and still-births occurring during the year are as follows:-

Attended by	No. of Live Births.	No. of Still Births.	No. of Still Births per 1,000 Live Births.
Midwives	695	20	28.8
Maternity Hospital -			
(a) In Wards	608	56	92.1
(b) At Home	204	3	14.7
Medical Practitioners ...	1,863	93	49.9
Not attended at birth ...	1	-	-
	<u>3,371</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>51.0</u>

The bodies of 23 still-born children or children who had died soon after birth were examined for spirochetes. One proved to be syphilitic.

Maternity Mortality.

During the year under review, there were 13 deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth, including all deaths, whatever the precise cause, within four weeks after child-birth (or later if illness originated in the puerperium). This is the lowest number of maternal deaths recorded for several years. Of these 13 deaths, 10 were classified by the Registrar General as due to pregnancy and child-birth.

CAUSES OF DEATH	A G E												Average for preceding 5 years (1926-30.)						
	Second to Fifth Years																		
	First Year																		
	The Four Quarters																		
	0-1	-2	-3	-4	0-1	-2	-3	0-3	-6	-9	-12	Total	-2	-3	-4	-5	Total	0-1	1-5
Chicken-pox									2	3	1	6	3				3	8	0.2
Measles										1	1	2	1				2	10	2
Scarlet Fever									2	1	1	2	1		1		2	8	8
Whooping Cough				2	2	2	2			2	5	15	5		2	1	2	1	1
Diphtheria																		1	1
Erysipelas									1	1		1						1	1
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis									1	1	1	3					1	1	12
(a) Brain									2	1	1	4			1		4	1	3
(b) Abdomen											2	2	2		1		1	0.4	2
(c) Lungs											1	1	1		1		1	1	2
(d) Other Forms										2	1	3	1				1	1	2
Tuberculosis of																		4	2
Meningitis																			2
Hydrocephalus																			30
Convulsions	2	1			3	7	8	5	1	2	1	7	1				1	16	2
Pneumonia	1			1	4	16	19	13	18	3	8	61	16	6	1	1	24	51	1
Bronchitis				1	3	6	4	3	8	3	2	26	2	2	1		3	16	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis					1	2		3	2	2		7	1	1		1	3	22	2
Other Digestive Diseases												2						8	8
Congenital Malformations	4				6			6	1	1		8					1	4	4
Congenital Heart	1			1	2			3	2			3						67	1
Prematurity	47	7	7	2	63	1	2	66	2			68						43	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	11	1	3	2	17	7	4	28	9	1		38						8	
Atelectasis	7	1	1		9			9				9						8	
Injury at Birth	6				6			6				6						8	
Syphilis														1			1	2	3
Burns and Scalds											2	2	1	3		4	1	4	
Suffocation												2						1	4
Other Accidents												2						1	10
Other Causes	2	2	1	1	6	4	1	11	1		2	14	2	1	2	1	6	14	
All Causes	81	14	16	10	123	31	22	176	50	36	30	292	34	17	14	4	69	307	109
Average for preceding 5 years	79	21	15	10	127	25	25	177	59	38	33	397	61	22	13	13	109		

* This column includes all deaths in preceding columns.

(Corrected for transferred deaths.)

Year.	No. of Births.	Births per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	No. of Survivors.	Survivors per 1,000 of Population.	Death-Rates Among Children Under 1 year of Age From Chief Causes per 1,000 Births.										Death-Rates from All Causes, per 1,000 Births, at Ages		
							Prematurity, Congenital Defects, and Dis. of Early Infancy.	Dis. of Digest System, Wasting and Debility	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Common Zymotic Diseases.				Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Suffocation.	Under 2 Weeks.	Above 2 Weeks and under 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and under 1 Year.
										Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.						
1931	3231	19.2	292	90	2939	17.4	31	17	27	2	5	0	0.6	3	0	0.6	29	41	20
1930	3303	19.7	265	80	3038	18.1	24	18	21	5	3	0.3	0	1	0	2	23	38	19
1929	3112	18.7	297	95	2815	16.9	31	27	24	0	2	1	0	3	0.3	2	31	41	23
1928	3514	19.9	313	94	2999	18.1	27	29	17	6	5	0.3	0	2	0.3	2	30	40	24
1927	3182	19.3	334	105	2843	17.3	38	29	25	0.3	2	0	0	3	2	1	40	45	20
1926	3406	20.7	328	96	3078	18.7	30	31	17	2	3	1	0	4	1	1	27	44	25
Aver. 1926-1930	3263	19.7	307	94	2956	17.8	30	27	21	2	3	1	0	3	1	2	30	42	22
1925	3390	20.8	368	109	3022	18.5	34	37	18	4	6	1	0	3	1	0.3	31	53	25
1924	3437	21.2	421	122	3016	18.6	33	36	22	6	8	1	0	3	2	2	33	57	32
1923	3766	23.3	391	104	3375	20.2	30	42	18	3	1	0	0	3	3	1	33	51	20
1922	3969	24.7	527	133	3442	21.4	31	37	23	10	12	0.3	0	2	4	1	32	63	38
1921	4254	26.6	460	108	3794	23.7	30	42	22	1	4	1	0	1	2	1	31	60	18
Aver. 1921-25	3763	23.3	433	115	3330	20.6	32	39	21	5	6	1	0	2	2	1	32	57	26
Aver. 1921-30	3513	21.5	370	104	3143	19.2	31	35	21	4	5	1	0	3	2	1	31	49	24

All these deaths were inquired into by the Health Visitors or information regarding them was obtained from the attending medical practitioners, who co-operate in giving the desired information.

Year	Number of Births (Corrected for Transfers)	Maternal Deaths		Puerperal Sepsis	
		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
1931	3,231	13	4.0	6	1.9
1930	3,303	20	6.1	4	1.2
1929	3,112	24	7.7	5	1.6
1928	3,314	25	7.5	9	2.7
1927	3,182	1	6.6	8	2.5
1926	3,406	20	5.9	8	2.3
Aver. 1926-30	3,263	22	6.7	7	2.1

It will be seen from the table that during 1931 there were 4.0 maternal deaths per 1,000 births, and of these the deaths from sepsis were 1.9 per 1,000 births. In the quinquennium 1926-30 the average maternal death-rate was 6.7, and the sepsis death-rate 2.1.

There was one death among the confinements attended by midwives. In 5 cases the patients were attended by general medical practitioners in maternity homes, and in the remaining 7 by public institutions.

Two of the deaths were associated with pregnancy, one occurred during labour, the other 10 being due to or associated with full-time deliveries. One patient died in her own home, the remainder in institutions.

As far as can be ascertained from the records, the confinement which proved fatal was the first in 7 cases.

Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

The report for the year 1931 under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, has already been transmitted to the Central Midwives Board.

The number of Midwives who, during the year, intimated their intention to practise in the district was 12.

Home Visitation.

A record of the number of first visits and re-visits to infants under 1 year of age, to children in the 1-5 year period, and to expectant mothers, is here submitted:-

Infants under One Year.				Children One to Five Years.				Ante-Natal Cases	
First Visits		Re-visits		First Visits		Re-visits		First Visits.	Re-visits
Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.		
3224	229	3094	1	1061	126	6163	551	175	117
3453		33917		1187		6714		292	
37370				7901					

Voluntary Health Visitors' Report.

The Voluntary Health Visitors' report, which is separately submitted, indicates the valuable contribution that is made to the work of Maternity and Child Welfare by the voluntary workers.

Ante-Natal Consultations.

The extent of the ante-natal work undertaken during the year is summarised as follows:-

	Maternity Hospital Ante-Natal Annexe.	City Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic.	Child Welfare Clinics.
Total Number of Attendances	2872	265 + 160* + 47*	447
Total First Attendances ..	908	137 + 59* + 24*	395

* Post-Natal Cases.

* Not Pregnant.

Post-Natal and other Consultations.

There were 1,016 post-natal consultations during the year, of which 675 were first attendances.

Child Welfare Consultations.

The extent of the work done at the Child Welfare Clinics is summarised as follows:-

(a) Total number of attendances -	(1) Under 1 year of age ..	4111
	(2) Over 1 year of age ..	1776
(b) Number of first attendances -	(1) Under 1 year of age ..	1790
	(2) Over 1 year of age ..	1090

Special Treatment Centres.

(1) Teeth. - The Dental Clinic provided the following services:-

(a) Number of Attendances -	(1) Mothers ...	484 (340 cases).
	(2) Children ...	461 (431 cases).

(b) Classified Summary of Conditions remedied -

	Extractions.	General Anaesthetics.	Anaesthetic (Local).	Fillings.	Fillings, Temp.
(1) Mothers	2507	460	8	6	1
(2) Children	1568	458	0	0	0

(c) Number of Dentures supplied - Nil.

(d) Net cost of Dentures, less sums recovered - Nil.

(2) Eyes. - The Ophthalmic Clinic was utilised to the extent of providing treatment for 27 cases of strabismus.

(3) Ultra-violet Light Clinic. -

Children under 5 years of age treated at the City Hospital -

Number of cases referred by Maternity & Child Welfare	
Medical Officer	34
Number of cases referred by general practitioners ..	22
Total	<u>56</u>

In 45 per cent. of the cases, a cure was obtained; and in 48 per cent., an improvement.

Food and Milk.

During the year, food and milk were supplied to the following extent:-

- (a) Number of Applicants for Food or Milk - (1) Mothers .. 179
 (2) Children .. 260
- (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring Food or Milk -
 (1) Mothers .. 139
 (2) Children .. 233
- (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous -
 (1) Mothers .. 139
 (2) Children .. 233

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ophthalmia neonatorum is referred to in the sections of this Report dealing with infectious diseases and venereal diseases. The following additional information is submitted:-

Year.	Number of Registered Births.	Number of Notified Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Rate per 1,000 Registered Births
1931	3367	69	20.5
Aver. 1926-30	3391	58	17.1

Cases notified during 1931 -

By Medical Practitioners .. 27
 By Midwives 23
 By Institutions 5
 By Health Visitors 14

Occurring in practice of -

Medical Practitioners .. 31
 Midwives 27
 Maternity Hospital -
 (a) In Wards 4
 (b) At Home 6
 Other Institutions 1

Number of cases in which infection was gonococcal - 4, or 5.8 per cent. of total cases.

Seven cases were treated in residential institutions; 36 as out-patients in other institutions; and 26 cases treated at home.

In 66 cases a complete cure was obtained. In 1 case child died in Sick Children's Hospital, while under treatment, but eyes were improving. In 2 cases the children left City while under treatment.

Maternity Hospitals or Homes.Maternity Hospital.

1. Pre-natal cases -

(a) Number of cases treated in Wards ... 264
 (b) Number of deaths 2

2. Abortions -

Abortions not now admitted.

3 & 4. Number of confinements -

(a) In Wards - 655
 (b) In District - 206

Number of deaths -

(a) In Wards - 4 (b) In District - 0.

5. Number of infants born	(1) Alive	608	In District.
	(2) Still	56	3

6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days	...	19	5
---	-----	----	---

Woodend (Municipal) Hospital.

1. Pre-natal cases -

Number of cases treated	...	...	...	28
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----
2. Abortions -

Number of cases -	...	...	...	16
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	----
3. Normal confinements -
 - (a) Total No. (i) with medical attendance 34
 - (ii) without medical attendance 0
 - (b) No. of deaths - 1.
4. Abnormal or complicated confinements -
 - (a) Total No. (i) instrumental deliveries 3
 - (ii) other deliveries ... 2
 - (b) No. of deaths. - 1.
5. Number of infants born (i) alive - 22; (ii) still, 7.
6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days - 2.

Maternity Homes (Private).

1. Pre-natal cases -

Number of cases treated	...	...	...	5
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---
2. Abortions -

Number of cases -	1.
-------------------	----
3. Normal Confinements -
 - (a) Total No. (i) with medical attendance 106
 - (ii) without medical attendance 1
 - (b) Number of deaths - 1.
4. Abnormal or complicated confinements -
 - (a) Total No. (i) instrumental deliveries 49
 - (ii) other deliveries ... 18
 - (b) Number of deaths - 0.
5. Number of infants born - (i) alive, 167; (ii) still, 8.
6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days - 2.

Homes for Unmarried Mothers before and after Confinement.

Unmarried mothers in their second or subsequent pregnancies are admitted to Loch Street Home. Unmarried mothers with their first pregnancy are admitted to Burnside Home. A total of 9 unmarried mothers was admitted to Loch Street Home and 38 unmarried mothers to Burnside Home.

Hospitals for Sick Children.

The Marasmus Ward at the City Hospital provides 22 cots for infants suffering chiefly from nutritional disorders. In all, a total of 146 infants was admitted to this ward during the year.

A Ward at Woodend Hospital provides 14 cots for infants suffering chiefly from rickets and orthopaedic disabilities. In all a total of 21 cases was admitted during the year.

Convalescent Homes.

Number of cases treated -

	Burnside Home. Loch Street Home.	
Mothers	74	12
Children under 1 year	153	16
Children over 1 year	13	33
	240	61

Average duration of residence -

					Burnside Home.	Loch Street Home.
Mothers	...	...	...	...	18 days	30 days
Children	...	...	...	...	79 days	64 days

Home-Helps.

19 Home-Helps were employed in the homes; average period of assistance, 36 days; cost	...	...	£49: 4: 3
6 Home-Helps were employed for washing; average number of washings per patient, 3 cost	..	...	2:12: 6
Total cost	...	...	£51:16: 9

Treatment of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

The following Table gives various particulars relating to the number of cases notified:-

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
(1) Number of Cases notified	74	18
(2) Number removed to City Hospital	67	11
(3) Total number of Deaths	6	1
(4) Number of Cases following instrumental delivery	20	3
(5) Number of Deaths occurring under heading (4)	3	0

From the information given under headings (1) and (2), it will be seen that, of the 74 cases of Puerperal Fever notified, 67 were removed to the Puerperal Wards of the City Hospital, and that, of the 18 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified, 11 were admitted to the City Hospital. No deaths from Puerperal Fever (or Pyrexia) occurred at home.

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.Venereal Diseases Statistics.

The statistical data, (Tables XVI., XVII.,) of the incidence and treatment of venereal diseases at the Royal Infirmary and City Hospital are submitted for the year under review.

Attendances for Treatment.

During the year, a total of 801 new City cases attended for treatment at the Treatment Centres which are situated at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and the Aberdeen City Hospital. Of these, 469 attended the Infirmary Centre and 332 attended the City Hospital Centre. The average annual number of new City cases attending in the 1926-1930 quinquennium was 704. The total number of attendances of all City cases at both Centres during the year was 38,517, as compared with an annual average of 36,913 in the preceding quinquennium. With regard to in-patients, in all, 71 City cases were admitted in 1931, 42 being admitted to the Royal Infirmary and 29 to the City Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

A total of 69 cases was reported during 1931. The average annual number during the preceding ten years was 63.

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

TABLE XVI- TREATMENT CENTRE AT ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY - CITY CASES.

Total Number of New Cases.

Year	Total	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Ch.		Mixed Infs.		Not V.D.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1931	469	71	37	221	29	6	0	5	3	57	40
1930	428	54	38	221	19	7	1	6	1	59	22
1929	498	76	48	254	24	6	0	3	0	52	35
1928	483	66	49	221	41	2	0	6	1	65	32
1927	498	73	49	237	36	3	0	1	1	55	43
1926	408	57	52	192	23	1	0	2	1	48	32
Average 1926-30 (5 yrs.)	463	65	47	225	29	4	0.2	3	1	56	33

IN-PATIENT CASES.

1931	42	11	7	10	10	0	0	0	3	1	0
1930	22	3	5	9	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
1929	46	10	6	15	6	1	0	1	4	1	2
1928	46	11	9	8	13	0	0	1	4	0	0
1927	60	11	10	23	11	0	0	1	3	1	0
1926	35	3	7	13	8	0	0	0	4	0	0
Average 1926-30 (5 yrs.)	42	8	7	14	8	0.2	0	1	3	0.4	0.4

ATTENDANCES OF ALL CASES.

1931	23628	3743	3228	13198	2288	47	0	464	412	149	99
1930	27979	3687	3706	16722	2494	8	0	713	490	99	60
1929	27308	4076	3383	14328	4070	7	0	809	512	71	52
1928	25854	3401	3467	12895	4443	6	0	976	560	48	58
1927	26544	3907	3924	13038	3506	14	0	1375	632	81	67
1926	24049	2988	3541	11448	3282	2	0	1543	1119	55	71
Average 1926-30 (5 yrs.)	26347	3612	3604	13686	3559	7	0	1083	663	71	62

LABORATORY/

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Total Number.

Year	Total	Syphilis.				Gonorrhoea.	
		Wassermann		Spirochete		Gonococcus	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
1931	6632	953	3949	13	39	341	1337
1930	7568	1206	4429	13	45	342	1533
1929	7373	1214	4059	21	45	375	1659
1928	7103	1262	3698	21	65	364	1693
1927	7295	1378	3805	15	49	323	1725
1926	7973	1444	3834	10	67	315	2303
Average 1926-30	7463	1301	3965	16	54	344	1783

(b) Included in the foregoing Table (a) are the following number of specimens sent by private practitioners.

1931	167	18	105	0	2	11	31
1930	325	60	170	1	6	27	61
1929	330	50	142	1	1	25	111
1928	357	44	166	2	7	39	99
1927	338	33	167	1	3	34	100
1926	379	71	170	2	7	44	85
Average 1926-30	346	51	163	1	6	34	91

(c) Included in Table (a) are also the undernoted numbers of bodies of infants, mostly still-born examined for Syphilis.

Year		Number of Bodies Examined.	Number found to contain the Spirochete of Syphilis.
1931		23	1
1930		23	0
1929		23	1
1928		25	1
1927		26	1
1926		25	2
Average 1926-30		24	1

TABLE XVII.- TREATMENT CENTRE AT ABERDEEN CITY FEVER HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT
OF CERTAIN CITY CASES.

Total Number of New Cases.

Year	Total	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Ch.		Mixed Infs.		Not V.D.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1931	332	32	22	163	40	4	0	1	3	30	37
1930	343	51	36	150	51	2	0	0	2	25	26
1929	320	46	26	137	60	0	0	3	2	21	25
1928	230	36	32	74	38	6	0	0	0	23	21
1927	166	22	18	65	26	3	0	1	3	8	20
1926	146	18	22	37	25	0	0	2	4	20	18
Average 1926-30	241	35	27	93	40	2	0	1	2	19	22

IN-PATIENT CASES.

1931	29	6	4	10	5	0	0	1	2	0	1
1930	29	7	4	4	10	0	0	0	2	0	2
1929	43	3	10	12	14	0	1	1	2	0	0
1928	21	1	2	10	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
1927	25	6	7	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1926	22	4	6	5	2	0	0	0	3	1	1
Average 1926-30	28	4	6	8	6	0	0.2	0.2	2	1	1

ATTENDANCES OF ALL CASES.

1931	14889	1869	1382	8504	2486	51	0	162	277	40	118
1930	17707	1837	1379	9220	4258	12	0	157	248	144	452
1929	13566	1045	951	7255	3443	4	0	273	221	59	315
1928	8406	521	568	4584	2282	12	0	55	131	90	163
1927	6438	371	385	3456	1737	23	0	169	86	15	196
1926	6712	225	352	2808	2294	0	0	261	247	71	454
Average 1926-30	10566	800	727	5465	2803	10	0	183	186	76	316

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

Year	Total	Syphilis				Gonorrhoea	
		Wassermann		Spirochete		Gonococcus	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
1931	5062	553	2302	2	19	285	1901
1930	5495	517	1954	1	14	300	2709
1929	4341	445	1565	8	24	313	1986
1928	3166	320	1083	1	9	221	1532
1927	2524	240	790	2	15	181	1296
1926	2317	168	588	3	1	147	1410
Average 1926-30	3569	338	1196	3	13	232	1787

BLIND PERSONS SERVICES.

Consequent upon the operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, a Blind Persons Clinic was established in August, 1931. The Clinic is held at weekly intervals. During the last four months of the year, 80 persons belonging to the City were examined.

During the year, 6 persons applied and received from the Town Council assistance towards their maintenance during the period of technical training. At the end of December, 1931, 27 persons in all were receiving such assistance.

The following statistics relative to the year 1931-2 are herewith submitted:-

TABLE XVIII. (A) - CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1932: AGES AT TIME OF REGISTRATION AND PROBABLE YEAR OF ONSET OF BLINDNESS.

Probable Year of Onset	AGE AT REGISTRATION.														
	0-4		5-15		16-39		40-49		50-69		70 +		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Prior to 1921	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	4
From 1921 to 1927 inclusive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	3
1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3
1929	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	4
1930	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
1931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
1932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1932: CERTIFICATION OF BLINDNESS.

Certified by									
Ophthalmic Surgeon				Local Medical Practitioner.		Dept. of Health for Scotland	Other Evidence	No. Evidence	Total
Clinic	Voluntary Agency	Infirmary	Other	Voluntary Agency	Other				
16	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18

(C) NUMBERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS OF ALL BLIND PERSONS ON REGISTER.

0-4		5-15		16-39		40-49		50-69		70 +		Total		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
-	-	6	4	37	32	22	10	68	80	28	46	161	172	333

(D) CLASSIFICATION OF BLIND SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 to 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE).

	Normal		Mentally Sub-normal		Physically Defective		Both Mentally Sub-normal and Physically Defective		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
At School -											
Blind Institution .	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Education Authority School	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not at School	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
No. in each total who are deaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(E) EMPLOYMENT, ETC., CONDITION OF BLIND PERSONS OF 16 YEARS AND OVER.

EMPLOYED								Unemployed and Untrained but with some capacity				Unemploy-able		Total		
In Institutions for the Blind.				Outwith Institutions for the Blind				Probably Trainable (under 50 years of age)		Untrainable but employable in some sort						
Undergoing Industrial Training	Undergoing Secondary or Professional Education	In Workshops														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
14	6	1	-	32	16	15	3	-	-	-	-	93	143	155	168	323

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.Kingseat Mental Hospital.

Under the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the administration of the Kingseat Mental Hospital was transferred to the Public Health Committee of the Town Council.

Table XIX. shows the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths of Certified Patients during the year ended 31st December, 1931. In Table XX. information is given as to the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths of Certified Patients from the date of the opening of the Hospital, 16th May, 1904, until the end of 1931.

Voluntary Patients were first admitted to Kingseat Mental Hospital in February, 1927. During the year under review, 14 cases were admitted, and of these, 6 recovered, 3 were discharged relieved, and 3 showed no improvement. The total number of Voluntary Patients admitted since February, 1927, was 75, and at 31st December, 1931, 31 were still resident in the Institution.

In 1931, visits were made by Commissioners Marr and Sturrock of the General Board of Control, and extracts from their reports are appended herewith:-

Aberdeen City District Asylum,
27th April, 1931.

The number of patients on the Register, 698, is two more than that recorded on 30th September, 1930, the date of the previous visit by the Commissioner.

Fifty-six patients have been admitted, 17 have been discharged as recovered, 9 have been discharged not recovered, and 28 have died. With 1 exception, the registered patients were in residence. The exception referred to was a patient absent "on pass."

In addition to the registered patients, there were 29 Voluntary Patients resident as compared with 27 at the previous visit of 30th September. Among voluntary inmates 8 have been admitted and 6 have left.

The causes of the deaths were as follows:- 9 patients died of heart disease, 6 from general paralysis, 2 of malignant disease of intestinal tract, 2 of arterio-sclerosis, 2 of tuberculous affections, 2 of nephritis, 1 from senile decay, 1 from epilepsy, 1 of chronic bronchitis, 1 from carcinoma of jaw, and one from the exhaustion of acute melancholia. In 9 instances the causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination.

No unusual incident has been recorded in the Register. This of itself implies the diligence and special knowledge and attention given to the needs and requirements of the several patients, as was evident in other directions, by the medical and nursing staff.

One hundred and thirty-four patients were confined to bed in the hospitals for treatment of mental symptoms, bodily illness, senility or infirmity and the nursing of these patients, and indeed of all the patients, is kindly, efficient and informed.

The hospital where new patients are admitted is still overcrowded and the efficient working of it cannot, as has been emphasized in previous reports, be affected until the mentally defective children who are there, are removed to more suitable surroundings. As was emphasized in these previous reports, the association of young children with adult acute mental cases is not good for the patients suffering from mental disease; it certainly retards their progress towards recovery. On the other hand, the children have not those facilities for education, in the wider sense of the term, that must be given to all mentally defective children, however much their capacity for benefiting by it may appear on the surface to be hopeless; and they learn some of the bad habits so/

so often associated with the insane.

All parts of the institution were found to be clean and hygienic. The sitting-rooms were bright with plants and flowers and an abundant supply of literature and newspapers was available for the patients to use in their leisure hours.

The entertainments given to the patients are also of a satisfactory and refreshing nature. The number of patients attending the associated amusements is 168 and the number of patients who attended Divine Service on the Sunday previous to the visit was 255.

The beds and bedding in the dormitories were most satisfactory and were kept in an excellent state of repair. The clothing of the patients was neat and comfortable; that of the women was particularly bright and varied.

The patients were seen at meals and the food given to them was sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and was served in an efficient and orderly manner, sufficient time being allowed to the patients to enjoy the meal.

The administration of the institution continues to be efficient and progressive.

Aberdeen City District Asylum,
24th and 25th September, 1931.

It is recorded with great regret that Dr. Alexander, the Medical Superintendent, died on 1st June, 1931. He had been in charge of the Asylum for twenty-five out of the twenty-seven years of its existence. Its growth and development to its high state of efficiency were the objects of his unwearying devotion. An able physician and administrator, his outstanding fidelity to the interests of his patients and staff was ever evidenced in their confidence and loyalty.

Dr. Annandale, Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Royal Aberdeen Asylum, who is favourably known to the Board, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Alexander. He has not yet taken up duty but was present for some time during the second day of the visit.

There are 700 patients on the Register at this date, as compared with 698 at the date of the previous visit on 27th April. In the interval 34 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged recovered, 4 have been discharged unrecovered, and 22 died.

The causes of death were as follows:- diseases of heart and blood vessels in 14 cases, general paralysis in 5 cases and tabes mesenterica, senile gangrene and cancer in 1 case each. Post-mortem examinations were made in 5 instances. In 41 cases (50 per cent.) the patients were over 75 years of age at death.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains a number of entries referring to the restraint of one patient for surgical reasons.

Three patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Three major accidents are recorded. Two patients received fractures through slipping and falling. One patient sustained a fracture of the leg through a fall from a window in an attempt to escape.

Two hundred and fifty-nine patients attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding the visit. Four hundred and one patients are capable of attending associated amusements.

Fifty-nine patients were in bed for treatment of acute mental symptoms, 39 for bodily illness, and thirty-nine on account of senility and infirmity. Among/

Among the inmates there are 70 epileptics and 16 cases of general paralysis.

The arrangements in the two hospital buildings are ideal and the medical care and nursing supervision are of a high order. It is necessary to repeat the criticism of previous reports in regard to the presence of several mentally defective young children.

The patients generally were in good health. Three hundred and twenty-six patients are engaged in agreeable occupations. The greater number of those unemployed are stated to be unfit on account of their mental condition.

The several villas were carefully inspected. The order, scrupulous cleanliness and attractive furnishings are most pleasing.

The dinners served on the two days of the visit were seen being served. The meals were well cooked and in every respect satisfactory.

There was an entire absence of noise or undue restlessness throughout the Asylum. The nursing staff gave the impression of being well trained and kindly.

The efficiency and loyalty of all grades of the staff were noticeable during a visit which demonstrated the high standard to which the Asylum in all its activities has been brought.

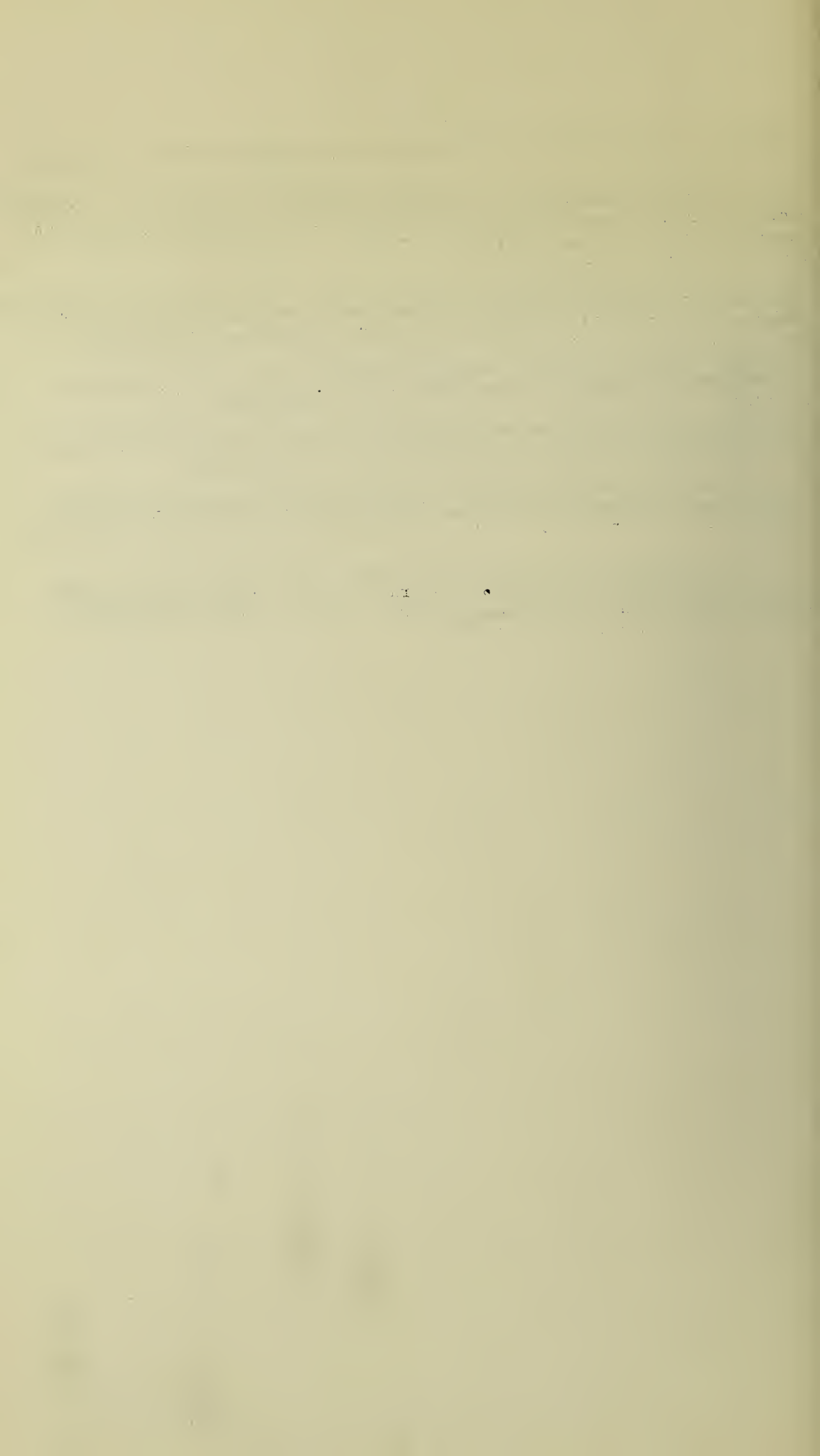


TABLE XIX. - KINGSEAT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of Certified Patients during the year ending 31st December, 1931.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Hospital, 31st December, 1930	354	339	693			
Absent on Probation	...	...	...			
Absent on Pass	...	...	...			
Total on Register				354	339	693
Cases Admitted -						
First admissions	41	36	77			
Not First admissions	7	12	19			
Total Cases admitted during the year				48	48	96
Total Cases under care during year				402	387	789
Cases Discharged -						
Recovered	13	10	23			
Relieved	2	5	7			
Not Improved	1	3	4			
Died	21	23	44			
Total Cases discharged and died during the year				37	41	78
Remaining in the Hospital, 31st Dec. 1931, ...	365	346	711			
Absent on Probation	...	...	...			
Absent on Pass	...	...	...			
Total on Register				365	346	711
Average daily number on Register during the year				358	344	702
* Persons under care during year				...	...	...
Persons admitted				48	48	96
Persons recovered				13	10	23
Transferred to other Asylums .				0	2	2
Transferred from other Asylums				0	5	5

* Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to cases, which may include the same individual more than once.

TABLE XX. - KINGSEAT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of Certified Patients from the opening of the Hospital, 16th May, 1904, to 31st December, 1931.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during period from 16th May, 1904 to 31st Dec. 1931.	1567	1429	2996			
Re-admissions	244	304	548			
Total Cases admitted				1811	1733	3544
Discharged Cases -						
Recovered	541	570	1111			
Relieved	208	178	386			
Not improved	35	25	60			
Died	662	614	1276			
Total cases discharged and died since the opening of the Hospital				1446	1387	2833
Remaining on 31st December, 1931				365	346	711
Average number on register during the period				274	263	537
Cases transferred from other asylums				326	311	637
Cases transferred to other asylums				86	59	145

PORT SANITARY SERVICES.Trade and Shipping.

The total foreign and coastwise shipping entering the Port during 1931 was 21,793 vessels, of which 1,660 were foreign. The total tonnage of all vessels was 2,316,453, of which 423,876 was foreign.

Medical Inspection of Shipping.

The amount of shipping entering the Port during the year, distinguished as foreign and coastwise, together with the number of ships inspected and the nature of the defects and the number of notices issued in connection therewith, are set forth in the following table:-

		Number of Vessels	Tonnage of Vessels	Number Inspected		Number reported to be Defective	Number of Notices issued.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector		
Foreign -	Steamers .	288	263,142	21	202	10	10
	Motor . .	37	7,209	...	15	...	...
	Sailing .	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Fishing .	1,335	153,525	...	3	...	...
Total Foreign . .		1,660	423,876	21	220	10	10
Coastwise -	Steamers .	2,060	648,452	...	45	4	3
	Motor . .	38	13,359	...	4	...	...
	Sailing .	2	300	...	0	...	...
	Fishing .	18,033	1,230,466	...	1	1	1
Total Coastwise . .		20,133	1,892,577	...	50	5	4
Total Foreign and Coastwise . . .		21,793	2,316,453	21	270	15	14

It will be seen that of the 21,793 vessels entering the Port, 19,368 were fishing vessels. In general, it may be said that the danger of fishing vessels importing infectious disease is largely confined to vessels from English or German ports introducing small-pox or other infectious diseases from these countries. The main sanitary control of fishing vessels has reference to remedying sanitary defects and verminous conditions. Arrangements have been made whereby the sanitary control of fishing vessels will be extended with special reference to dealing with verminous conditions.

Four seamen, 3 suffering from pneumonia and 1 from tuberculosis, were admitted to hospital for treatment in 1931, and the necessary disinfection was carried out in each case.

Rat Destruction - Precautions against Plague.

Trapping of rats within the area of the Harbour Commissioners is regularly carried out, and these rats are submitted to laboratory examination for plague. In all, 52 rats were thus examined in Aberdeen during 1931, but no laboratory evidence of plague infection in the rats was obtained.

The following measure of work on rat destruction carried out by the two whole-time rat-catchers of the Health Department is submitted:-

Number of pieces of poison bait laid ...	117,796
Number of pieces of poison bait eaten ...	34,046
Dry poison bait (mice) laid	375 pieces
Dry poison bait (mice) eaten	6 pieces

In addition, liquid poison in the form of red squill was sold by the Health Department to occupiers of business premises and dwelling-houses within the City. The quantity sold amounted to about 40 gallons, sufficient for the making up of 77,760 baits.

No ships arrived in Aberdeen from plague infected ports.

Under the Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations (Scotland), 1929, 145 ships were inspected during the year, and 3 Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

The activities of the Health Department that are subject for discussion under "Veterinary Services" relate mainly to the control of food supplies.

Milk Control.

Certified Milk.

In 1931, 14 firms of milk retailers had their licences to retail Certified Milk renewed, while one retailer was licensed.

Pasteurised Milk.

The Northern Co-operative Society, Limited, are licensed to pasteurise milk in their premises at Berryden Road, and to sell pasteurised milk in 32 branch shops belonging to the Society. Eight applications were also received from other retailers. The applications were granted for the year.

Dairy Herds.

The number of dairy herds in the City was 10 in 1931, as compared with 14 in the previous year. The average number of cows was 75. Most of the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition. Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, no cases have been discovered or reported.

Inquiry into the Tuberculous Infection of Milk.

In September, 1930, a commencement was made to the inquiry into the tuberculous infection of the milk supply of Scotland, instigated by the Department of Health. Altogether from that date to December, 1931, 1,000 samples of milk were taken. The results of the investigation are given in the following table.

	No. of Samples taken.	No. Positive.	% Positive.
Group A - Raw Milk.	334	34	10%
Group B - Pasteurised Milk.			
(a) Pasteurised under Licence of Local Authority.	114	-	-
(b) Pasteurised.	227	20	8.8%
Group C - Retail Milk.			
(a) Pasteurised under Licence of Local Authority.	3	-	-
(b) Pasteurised.	213	19	8.9%
(c) Untreated.	66	7	10.6%
(d) Treatment Unknown.	43	2	4.6%
Groups A, B, & C.	1,000	82	8.2%

Meat Control.

Meat Inspection.

There are four private slaughter-houses in operation within the Burgh, and/

and two of these belong to the Flesher Incorporation. As has been pointed out in previous Reports, it is impossible to secure adequate inspection of meat in four widely separated slaughter-houses.

The number and class of animals killed in the slaughter-houses during the year were as follows:-

Cattle					Sheep		Pigs.
Oxen	Heifers	Cows	Bulls	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	
28,472	20,871	525	231	28	120,425	3,764	4,418

The following table gives the number of carcasses inspected and the weight of meat seized as unfit for human food in these slaughter-houses during the year:-

	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number of carcasses inspected,	231		525		28		4,418
Number of carcasses seized wholly -							
(1) For tuberculosis,	66	1	50	65	2	0	13
(2) For other diseases,	8	1	45	5	4	52	80
Number of carcasses of which portions were seized -							
(1) For tuberculosis,	147	0	39	138	0	0	172
(2) For other diseases,	23	0	68	10	2	6	22
Total weight of meat seized,	96,385	2,396	66,040	85,096	951	2,386	13,960
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.

* Accurate figures as to the number of oxen, heifer, and sheep carcasses inspected are not available. Every ox, heifer, or sheep carcass showing evidence of disease is, of course, thoroughly examined, and all carcasses of bulls, cows, calves, and pigs are inspected.

Particulars are given below regarding the carcasses seized wholly for diseases other than tuberculosis:-

Disease	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Nephritis	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Neoplasms	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Septic Mammitis	...	...	5	...	...	2	...
Septic Metritis	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Septic Pericarditis	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
Septic Peritonitis	1	1	5	1	...	2	3
Pneumonia	2	...	2	...	...	1	1
Dropsy	1	...	4	1	1	16	...
Swine Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Decomposition	1	...	2	...	...	17	1
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Extensive bruising	...	...	3	...	...	10	...
Fevered or badly bled	1	...	6	2	...	...	...
Immaturity	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal odour and various inflammatory conditions, &c. chiefly in emergency slaughter	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total	8	1	45	5	4	52	80

There are two large wholesale meat marts in Aberdeen to which carcasses are consigned from County districts. As a routine all such carcasses are inspected by the Meat Inspector in Aberdeen, and the following table gives the number of carcasses and the weight of meat seized as unfit for human food in these marts:-

	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number of carcasses seized wholly -							
(1) For tuberculosis, .	3	1	1	2	0	0	8
(2) For other diseases,	10	2	20	8	2	125	13
Number of carcasses of which portions were seized -							
(1) For tuberculosis, .	25	0	7	3	0	0	14
(2) For other diseases,	38	1	34	5	1	6	12
Total weight of meat seized,	7,753	2,019	14,753	4,813	149	5,371	3,673
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.

Every seizure made was by consent of the owner of the unfit food and on no occasion were legal proceedings with regard to unfit food necessary.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928.

This Act, as applying to cattle, came into force on 1st January, 1930, and to sheep on 1st October, 1930. In 1931, twelve prosecutions, relating mainly to sheep, were instituted, and fines up to £3 were imposed.

During the year, 78 licences were issued for the use of the mechanically-operated instrument.

Control of other Foods.

In addition to the control of milk and milk food products, and of meat, the Health Department continues an extensive supervision of other foods. Thus, the Fish Market is visited daily, and the quantity of fish destroyed as unfit for human food in 1931, was 18,712 lbs., as compared with 11,948 lbs. in 1930. The sale of fruit and vegetables, both wholesale and retail, is also under intensive supervision. So also considerable attention continues to be paid to the inspection of tinned foods, and all factories where such articles are prepared are regularly visited. Provision curing yards, wholesale warehouses, and shops are also subjected to routine visitation.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The following statement gives in detail the number and results of examinations for the City of Aberdeen (including City Hospital and Woodend Hospital) during the year 1931.

	Positive	Negative	Total	Grand Total
<u>Diphtheria</u> -	632	7,968	8,600	8,600
<u>Tuberculosis</u> -				
Sputum, ...	989	2,237	3,226	
Pus, ...	1	30	31	
Faeces, ...	1	37	38	
Urine, ...	0	110	110	
Cerebro-spinal Fluids, .	18	44	62	
Pleural Fluids, ...	0	6	6	3,473
<u>Typhoid</u> -				
Blood Cultures, ...	3	33	36	
Widal, ...	12	62	74	
Faeces, ...	33	56	89	
Urine, ...	3	62	65	
Pus, etc.	1	1	2	266
<u>Paratyphoid</u> /				
	Carry forward,	.		38,359

	Positive Brought forward,	Negative forward,	Total •	Grand Total 12,339
<u>Paratyphoid A, B and C -</u>				
Blood Cultures, ...	3	10	13	
Widals, ...	14	199	213	
Faeces, ...	10	24	34	
Urines, ...	5	25	30	290
<u>Bacillary Dysentery -</u>				
Agglutinations, ...	8	10	18	
Faeces, ...	181	1,003	1,184	1,202
<u>Food Poisoning -</u>				
Blood Cultures, ...	2	3	5	
Blood Agglutinations, ...	9	4	13	
Pus, ...	2	0	2	
Faeces, ...	13	14	27	
Urines, ...	0	5	5	
Vomit, ...	1	3	4	
Food Stuffs, ...	1	3	4	60
<u>Puerperal Fever -</u>				
Blood Cultures, ...	15	115	130	
Pus, ...	52	78	130	260
<u>Undulant Fever -</u>				
Agglutinations, ...	5	161	166	166
<u>General -</u>				
Blood Counts, ...			580	
Blood Counts, Differential cell, etc.			607	
Blood Cultures (various), ...			394	
Faeces for organisms, ...			34	
Faeces for protozoal examination, ...			25	
Malaria, ...	2	16	18	
Histological Specimens, ...			58	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ...	9	223	232	
Sputum for organisms, ...			280	
Pus for organisms, ...			488	
Throat, nose and ear swabs for organisms, ...			1,428	
Cerebro-spinal Fluids (other than tuberculosis), ...			206	
Urines for Bacteriological Exam.			248	
Urines for Gen. Pathological Exam, ...			2,876	
Vaccines, ...			212	
Pleural Fluids (not TB.), ...			41	
Autopsies, ...			15	
Blood Grouping, ...			14	
Swabs for spermatozoa, ...			14	
Miscellaneous, ...			7	7,777
<u>Venereal Diseases -</u>				
Wassermann Reactions, ...	553	2,306	2,859	
Kahn Tests, ...	565	1,929	2,494	
Gonococcal Examinations, ...	285	1,992	2,277	
Spirochaetes, ...	2	20	22	7,652
<u>Biochemical Examinations -</u>				
Blood Sugar, ...			236	
Blood Urea, ...			161	
Urinary Sugar, ...			484	
Urinary Urea, ...			50	
Gastric Contents, ...			16	
Faeces for Blood, ...			43	
Test Meals, ...			582	
Miscellaneous, ...			35	1,607
Carry forward, ...				31,353

	Positive	Negative	Total	Grand Total
	Brought forward, .			31,353
<u>Chemical Examinations -</u>				
Paint Samples, ...			4	
Soap Samples, ...			21	
Miscellaneous, ...			<u>2</u>	27
<u>Water, Food and Drug Samples -</u>				
Bacteriological examination of Waters, . . .			267	
Chemical examination of Waters, ...			12	
Bacteriölogical examination of Milks, . . .			163	
All samples analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Public Health Regulations, ...			<u>1,489</u>	1,931
<u>Animal Experiments</u>				
Guinea pigs inoc. with milk deposits for T.B.			686	
Guinea pigs inoc. with milk deposits for Br. abortus, ...			83	
Guinea pigs inoc. for diphtheria virulence test,			4	
Guinea pigs inoc. with human material for Br. abortus, ...			3	
Guinea pigs inoc. with human material for T.B.			24	
Mouse inoc. with human material for T.B..			1	
Hens inoc. with human material for T.B. .			4	
Guinea pigs inoc. with sea water for T.B. .			7	
Mice inoc. with sea water for T.B. . . .			10	
Rabbits inoc. with sea water for T.B. . .			2	
Mice used in typing pneumococci, ...			<u>248</u>	1,072
				<u>34,383</u>

In addition to the above examinations for the City of Aberdeen, 6,554 examinations were carried out for the North-Eastern Counties within the Laboratory Services Scheme.

CHAPTER VI.

STATISTICAL COMMENTARY.

POPULATION.

The population of the City (including the inmates of Parish Hospital and Kingseat Mental Hospital chargeable to Aberdeen) at the middle of the year was 168,608. This estimate is based on the census population for 1931.

The accompanying table gives the percentage and number of population at each of the principal age-periods.

TABLE XXI. - ABERDEEN. - POPULATION AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS - 1931.
(As estimated from Proportions at Census of 1931.)

		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and upwards	All Ages
Percentage of Population at each Age (accord- ing to Census).	1921	2.35	6.66	19.41	20.00	27.00	18.42	6.16	...
	1931	1.75	6.81	17.22	18.65	28.51	19.81	7.25	...
Estimated Popu- lation at each Age-Period in	1931	2,951	11,482	29,034	31,445	48,070	33,402	12,224	168,608

BIRTHS.

(Table XXII).

The total number of births during the year 1931, corrected for transfers, was 3,231 (2,978 legitimate and 253 illegitimate), equivalent to a rate of 19.2 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 19.7 per 1,000 in 1930. The average rate for the 1926-1930 quinquennium was 19.7.

Proportion of Males to Females. - The number of male infants to every 100 female infants, corrected for transfers, during 1931 was 100.4, as compared with 104 for 1930.

Illegitimate Births. - In 1931, the number of illegitimate births, after correction for transfers, was 253, and amounted to 7.8 per cent. of the total births. The average rate for the 1926-1930 quinquennium was 8.2.

Still-births. - In 1931, the number of still births was 172, and amounted to 51 per 1,000 registered births. In 1930, the rate was 47.

MARRIAGES.

(Table XXII).

During the year 1931, there were 1,519 marriages within the City, equivalent to a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 of the population, as against 9.3 in 1930. The average rate for the 1926-1930 quinquennium was 9.1.

Residence. - In 1931, 1,059 of the males married were ordinarily resident in Aberdeen, the remaining 460 coming from outwith the City. As regards the females, 1,156 were ordinarily resident in the City, and 363 lived outside the City.

Status. - Of the 1,519 marriages in 1931, the persons married included 126 widowers and 57 widows.

TABLE XXII. - ABERDEEN. - MARRIAGE, BIRTH, AND DEATH-RATES - 1856 to 1930

Per 1,000 of population.

Year.	Population.	Marriages.		Births.*			Deaths.*			Excess of Birth-Rate over Death-Rate.
		Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Illegit. Births per 100 Total Births.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Average Age at Death.	
1931	168,608	1,519	9.0	3,231	19.2	7.8	2,346	13.9	53.0	5.3
1930	167,718	1,557	9.3	3,303	19.7	8.7	2,083	12.4	50.0	7.3
1929	166,833	1,558	9.3	3,112	18.7	9.0	2,422	14.5	50.3	4.2
1928	165,952	1,531	9.2	3,314	19.9	8.8	2,237	13.5	48.2	6.4
1927	165,075	1,502	9.1	3,182	19.3	7.5	2,180	13.2	49.1	6.1
1926	164,204	1,403	8.5	3,406	20.7	7.0	2,115	12.9	48.0	7.8
Mean of 1926-30	165,956	1,510	9.1	3,263	19.7	8.2	2,207	13.3	49.1	6.4
1925	163,337	1,519	9.3	3,390	20.8	7.4	2,170	13.3	46.5	7.5
1924	162,475	1,459	9.0	3,437	21.2	7.2	2,302	14.2	44.7	7.0
1923	161,617	1,564	9.7	3,766	23.3	7.7	2,157	13.3	45.1	10.0
1922	160,764	1,616	10.1	3,969	24.7	9.7	2,595	16.1	41.5	8.6
1921	159,915	1,751	10.9	4,254	26.6	9.2	2,292	14.3	44.1	12.3
Mean of 1921-25	161,622	1,582	9.8	3,763	23.3	8.2	2,303	14.3	44.4	9.0
1916-20	161,568	1,754	10.9	3,479	21.5	10.6	2,439	15.1	41.7	6.5
1911-15	164,324	1,489	9.1	3,959	24.1	10.2	2,752	16.8	38.1	7.4
1906-10	163,620	1,360	8.3	4,505	27.5	9.7	2,512	15.4	37.6	12.2
1901-5	158,082	1,428	9.0	4,872	30.8	8.5	2,763	17.5	34.9	13.3
1896-1900	145,740	1,356	9.3	4,636	31.8	8.3	2,644	18.1	33.3	13.7
1891-5	131,627	1,099	8.4	4,114	31.3	9.8	2,539	19.3	32.9	12.0
1886-90	117,587	911	7.8	3,827	32.5	10.4	2,370	20.2	...	12.3
1881-5	108,959	848	7.8	3,712	34.1	10.6	2,159	19.8	...	14.3
1876-80	100,419	788	7.9	3,480	34.7	10.9	2,100	20.9	...	13.8
1871-5	91,941	705	7.7	3,169	34.5	12.1	2,063	22.4	...	12.1
1866-70	84,234	684	8.1	3,010	35.7	12.9	1,978	23.5	...	12.2
1861-5	77,040	624	8.1	2,663	34.6	...	1,915	24.9	...	9.7
1856-60	73,458	524	7.1	2,397	32.6	...	1,772	24.1	...	8.5

* Corrected for transferred births for 1911 and subsequent years.

* Corrected for transferred deaths for 1904 and subsequent years.

DEATHS.

(Table XXII).

The total number of deaths during 1931, corrected for transfers, was 2,346 equivalent to a death-rate of 13.9 per 1,000 of the population. For the quinquennium 1926-1930, the average annual number of deaths was 2,207, with a rate of 13.3.

The Average Age at Death of all persons dying during 1931 was 53.0 years. In the 1926-1930 quinquennium, it was 49.1 years.

Excess of Birth-Rate over Death-Rate. - In Table XXII. will be found a column giving the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate since the commencement of registration. The excess in 1931 was 5.3. For the quinquennium 1926-1930, the excess was 6.4. The usual excess of birth rate over death-rate for many years prior to 1911 was about 11 to 14.

ANALYSIS OF THE DEATH-RATE.Mortality in Relation to Age and Causes (Tables XIV. and XXIII).

Infant Mortality. - This is dealt with in detail in the section of this Report relating to Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Mortality at Pre-School Age Period (1 to 5 years), excluding Infant Period. - The number of deaths at this age-period was 69 equivalent to a death-rate of 6.0 per 1,000 of the population at this age, as compared with an average of 12.8 in the preceding ten years.

Mortality at School Age-Period (5 to 15 years). - The deaths at this age-period amounted to 43 or 1.5 per 1,000 of population at this age, as against 1.9 in the preceding decennium.

Mortality at Adolescent Age-Period (15 to 25 years). - The deaths at this age-period were 86 or 2.7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average rate of 2.6 for the preceding ten years.

Mortality at Early-Mature Age-Period (25 to 45 years). - The number of deaths at this age-period was 210 giving a rate of 4.4 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for the preceding decennium was 4.9

Mortality at Post-Mature Age-Period (45 to 65 years). - The deaths amounted to 522, with a rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the population at this period, as compared with an average rate of 15.5 for the preceding decennium.

Mortality at Post-Mature Age-Period (65 years and upwards). - The deaths amounted to 1,124, with an equivalent rate of 92.0 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with an average rate of 82.7 for the 1921-1930, decennium.

Mortality at All Ages. - The death-rate from all causes has already been referred to.

The percentage fall in the death-rate from the decade of 1861-1870 up to the end of 1931 is for each age-period as follows, namely:- 64 for the pre-school (including the infant) period; 80 for the school period; 72 for the adolescent period; 66 for the early-mature period; 34 for the late-mature period; and 3 for the post-mature period.

During 1931, the diseases responsible for the largest number of deaths were as follows:- Diseases of the circulatory system, 470 deaths; diseases of the nervous system, 345 (including 294 due to cerebral haemorrhage); respiratory diseases, 379, malignant diseases, 254; tuberculous diseases, 152, of which 116 were respiratory; and zymotic diseases, 106.

TABLE XXIII. - ABERDEEN. - MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS*

(per 1,000 of population at each age).

Year.	Infantile Mortality.	Age Period.						All Ages.
	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	0-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and upwards.	
1931	90	25.0	1.5	2.7	4.4	15.6	92.0	13.9
1930	80	24.2	2.0	1.9	4.1	15.4	76.0	12.4
1929	95	28.4	1.8	2.9	4.6	16.7	94.0	14.5
1928	94	31.5	1.8	2.4	4.8	15.0	82.2	13.5
1927	105	30.2	1.9	1.7	4.1	15.7	83.7	13.2
1926	96	30.0	2.2	2.4	4.3	14.8	79.8	12.9
Mean of 1926-30	94	28.9	1.9	2.3	4.4	15.4	83.1	13.3
1925	109	35.4	1.7	2.3	5.5	13.6	80.3	13.3
1924	122	43.6	1.5	2.6	4.6	14.6	84.5	14.2
1923	104	38.0	1.3	2.8	4.7	15.2	78.8	13.3
1922	133	56.3	2.0	2.8	5.8	17.3	85.7	16.1
1921	108	37.5	2.4	3.6	5.9	16.9	82.2	14.3
Mean of 1921-25	115	42.2	1.8	2.8	5.3	15.5	82.3	14.2
1916-20	127	41.0	2.9	4.0	6.8	17.4	82.8	15.1
1911-15	143	49.7	4.0	4.1	6.7	20.0	86.5	16.8
1906-10	128	42.5	2.9	3.5	7.0	19.5	84.2	15.4
1901- 5	143	52.2	3.1	4.6	7.4	21.3	83.3	17.1
1896-1900	144	54.2	3.4	5.0	9.2	22.2	81.6	18.1
1891- 5	147	57.5	4.5	5.8	9.3	22.7	86.5	19.3
1886-90	140	52.9	4.8	7.0	10.5	22.9	88.1	20.2
1881- 5	126	50.9	5.4	6.4	10.1	23.8	86.3	19.8
1876-1880	129	53.1	6.2	7.7	11.3	22.1	86.6	20.9
1871- 5	133	57.5	7.7	8.2	12.0	22.6	91.5	22.4
1866-1870	133	68.0	7.2	8.9	12.4	22.2	91.2	23.5
1861- 5	130	68.9	8.1	10.5	13.4	24.7	98.7	24.9
1856-1860	126	67.8	9.3	9.8	12.6	21.8	97.5	24.1

* Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.

VARIATIONS IN MORTALITY FROM SELECTED CAUSES SINCE 1856.

The variations in the mortality from selected causes at all ages since the year 1856 - the second year of civil registration - can be conveniently followed in Table I. (page 6).

Infectious Diseases. - These, including tuberculosis, are dealt with in greater detail in the part of the Report devoted specially to Infectious Diseases.

Cancer and other Malignant Diseases. - The cancer death-rate was 151 per 100,000 of the population in 1931, as compared with a rate of 144 in 1930. During the 1926-1930 quinquennium, the average rate was 145.

Pneumonia. - The death-rate from pneumonia was 116 per 100,000 of the population, as against an average of 100 during the 1926-1930 quinquennium.

Bronchitis gave a death-rate of 83 per 100,000 of the population, as compared with an average of 61 for the preceding quinquennium.

Diseases of the Digestive System. - In 1931, the death-rate was 57 per 100,000, as against an average of 78 in the 1926-1930 quinquennium.

Diseases of the Circulatory System. - The death-rate from these diseases was 280 per 100,000, as compared with an average of 240 for the preceding quinquennium.

